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Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

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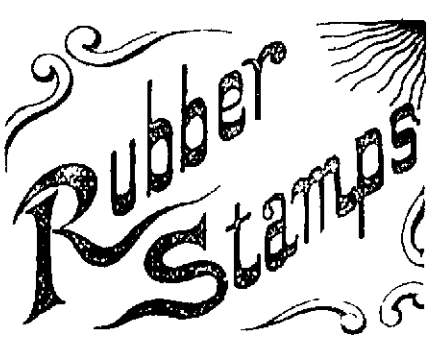
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PEARL CITY OBJECTS TO TRAINS.

The Residents Want No Communication With the Capital.

CONTAGION GREATLY FEARED.

Guards Placed Along the Roads—Citizens Will Have Good Supply of Beef—Mass Meeting Held Yesterday—Another Gathering this Morning—No Trains.

A very animated meeting of the citizens of Pearl City and vicinity was held in Ewa court house yesterday morning at 10 o'clock. There were over fifty persons present, representing different nationalities.

J. A. Hassinger of Pearl City acted as president.

The meeting was called to make regulations under which the citizens could act in the present cholera outbreak.

It was decided after a great deal of discussion to forbid people from Honolulu going into Pearl City.

The citizens present came to the conclusion that they did not care to have any more trains run through Pearl City and decided to allow the morning train on the railroad to run through Tuesday morning, returning some time during the day and remaining in Honolulu until further notice.

A petition was addressed to the Board of Health asking that a physician be sent to Pearl City to investigate into the health of the place. It was learned later that the physician asked for had been granted as in the case of Kaneohe, to which place Dr. Howard went yesterday.

It was decided to buy three bullocks to kill for meat. These were bought from Alex. Dowsett. Purchase of more will be attended to later, as the necessities of the case demand. A census of Pearl City and vicinity will be taken and the exact situation with respect to the condition of the people learned. Those who can afford it will have to buy their meat, while the poor will have the same given them free of charge. Forbidding catching of fish has held on the people and it is hoped the purchase of bullocks for fresh meat will obviate this difficulty to a great extent.

There will be another meeting of the citizens at 10 a. m., today. At that time it is thought the matter of allowing trains to run, will be reconsidered.

The railroad company has promised to run trains through the place at a rate of fifteen miles per hour. At noon yesterday a guard was placed at Halawa on the Government road and another at Puuloa station. There will be three watches. No person from Honolulu will be allowed to enter Pearl City.

DEATH OF C. L. DODGE.

Expired at the Hospital Late on Saturday Night.

C. L. Dodge, of the Hawaiian Star, died at the Cholera Hospital on Saturday night after lingering nine hours. Drs. Day and Wood stood by his bedside to the last, but their combined efforts could not save him.

The deceased had been suffering with a bowel complaint for several days, but his condition did not grow serious until about noon on Saturday. He remained at his office until after 1 o'clock, and then reported at the Health Office. He was taken to the hospital, reaching the place at 2:30 o'clock. The doctors reported favorably on his case until 6 o'clock. The patient then took a bad turn and did not rally.

The deceased came here from San Diego in charge of the Star plant. He had formerly been in the employ of Walter G. Smith, who was editor of the paper at that time. He was made foreman of the paper, and served in that capacity until the journal was turned over to himself and E. A. Towse. He has since been manager, and was considered an energetic and capable business man. The deceased was a member of the Odd Fellows. He was an ex-

president of the local Typographical Union. He leaves a mother and sister in San Diego.

Bound for San Francisco.

The barkentines Archer and S. G. Wilder will both leave for San Francisco tomorrow afternoon with passengers; the accommodations of both vessels will probably be taxed to their utmost. Mrs. Calhoun, wife of Captain Calhoun, Jr., and Miss Eleanor Kern, her sister, will both leave on the Archer. Marked letters will be forwarded on the vessels.

Steamers in Quarantine.

The five-day quarantine was up yesterday for the steamers James Makee and Waialeale; the Kanai, Claudine and Likeli will be free today. The Makee and Kanai will be free today. The Makee and Kanai are both loaded with coal; the other vessels will have to take on considerable freight before they depart.

HILO PLANTERS WANT RICE.

They Send an Agent on the Steamer Hawaii.

Vessel Arrives Yesterday and Departs Again for Kahului—Claudine May Sail Today—Departures.

The steamer Hawaii, Captain Fitzgerald, arrived from Kahului yesterday afternoon and according to orders came to anchor outside. C. L. Wight went out and ordered the vessel to Kahului for a fresh supply of coal. She will return to Puuloa, this island, and load rice for plantations on Hawaii. Her departure from the place mentioned is subject to further orders.

The vessel was not chartered by the planters, but Captain Fitzgerald was requested to return with a cargo of rice. A. Cockburn, agent for Theo. H. Davies & Co. at Hilo, was sent on the vessel to make arrangements for purchasing it. He told Mr. Wight that the Hilo people wanted the steamer to proceed to Kauai for the rice, but Mr. Wight was doubtful if the steamer would be allowed a landing for such a purpose; her coal supply would run short, causing a serious predicament for a steamer. Finally it was decided to send her to Kahului, as above mentioned.

Captain Fitzgerald stated yesterday that opinion was almost evenly divided on the question of whether or not steamers would be allowed a landing. It seemed to him that people who had interests at stake were in favor of allowing freight and passengers to be landed.

The Hawaii left Paauhau on Sunday being forced away by stormy weather. She tried to run in at Mahukona, but could not for the same reason.

It could not be learned positively last night if any island steamers would leave port during the day. It is understood that the freight and passengers from the Likeli will be transferred to the Claudine today. If it should be decided to send the latter vessel she will stop at ports on Maui and then proceed to Hilo.

Captain Campbell could not state anything positive regarding the movements of the inter-island vessels.

NEWS FROM JAPAN.

Yokohama reports that during a fortnight, cholera in a populous district attacked 9,000, and killed 5,000 persons.

A Japanese seal fishing company has been organized by Tokyo capitalists to compete with foreign sealers off the coasts of Japan.

The Minister of Finance issued on the 19th ult., a notification permitting the Bank of Japan to add 10,000,000 yen to its capital. The money will be raised in 50,000 shares.

The hearing of an appeal brought by John Thomas Bush, a colored seaman of the U. S. S. Yorktown, against a decision of the U. S. Consul at Nagasaki, on a charge of having murdered a Japanese named Uemura Kwanjiro, has concluded at the U. S. Legation, Tokyo, the man being sentenced to confinement for three years and fined \$1,000.

A disastrous railway accident recently occurred in Japan. A train conveying 400 Japanese soldiers was derailed between Kobe and Hiroshima, and 140 of the troops were killed by the mishap. The soldiers were returning from the war. The railway line between Kobe and Hiroshima runs parallel with the sea, and at the time a storm was raging, and the waves swept the train off the rails into the sea.

SLIGHT FALLING OFF IN CASES.

Six Additional Cases Reported at Health Office Yesterday.

FOUR MORE DEATHS RECORDED.

Board of Health Meeting—Sailing Vessels From San Francisco May Be Sent to Other Islands to Unload—Landing Freight at Other Islands Police Duty.

Cases reported yesterday, 6
Previously reported, 62
Total, 68

Deaths previously reported, 45
Deaths to midnight, 4
Total, 49

Six cholera cases were reported up to sundown yesterday; no cases were recorded from that time up to a late hour last night. A native named Makaniul died at the hospital last night about 8:30 o'clock, making the fourth death for the day.

SITUATION TO SUNDOWN.

There were six cases of cholera up to sunset yesterday—five natives and one Japanese. Of the natives two were from Waipio, Kapaemahu, making respectively the twelfth and thirteenth cases from the same place. It will be remembered the house in which these persons lived before taking the disease has been burned.

Following is a resume of cases up to sundown:

KENEKO, Japanese, resident of Kakaako; taken sick in the morning, reported at 8:10 a. m. and died at 10:15 a. m.

MARY PUAHINA, resident of Waipio; taken sick in the morning and reported at 7 a. m.; early stage; twelfth case from same place.

KEOHALIKU (w), resident of Waipio; taken sick in the morning and reported at 7 a. m.; early stage; thirteenth case from same place.

KUHAUNI, resident of Kalia; taken sick at 4:30 and reported at 5 p. m.

MAKANUI, resident of Puunui; taken sick early in the day and reported at 5 p. m.

SOLOMONA, resident of Puunui; taken sick early in the day and reported at 5 p. m.; early stage.

DEATHS REPORTED YESTERDAY.
Besides the death of the Japanese, two deaths of patients from the previous day occurred.

LUTKA (w), resident of Kalia, died at 11:55 a. m.

LUM KAT, resident of Punchbowl street, died at 2:20 a. m.

HEALTH BOARD MEETING

At the regular 3 o'clock meeting of the Board of Health yesterday afternoon there were present President Smith, Ministers King, Damon and Hatch; Drs. Emerson, Day, Wood, Howard; Rev. G. F. Birnie, Professor Alexander, Colonel McLean; Messrs. Atherton, E. T. Spaulding, Lansing, Kellipio, J. T. Waterhouse, Scott, Armstrong, Hackfeld, Giffard, Lowrey, McCandless, Soper, Dillingham, J. N. Wight, D. L. Naone, James Boyd, Focke, Brown and McCandless.

President Smith outlined the progress of the disease. There had not been as many cases in the past twenty-four hours. Referred to a post supper which Mr. Dodge, Mrs. Carroll and the Chinese servant participated in last Thursday night. Becky Pance had not eaten any of the squid which the others had partaken of. The three who did eat of the fish were taken violently ill and died. Becky Pance was still alive and improving.

President Smith also stated that the Japanese and Chinese doctors who had been invited to the cholera hospital, had at last come to the conclusion that the epidemic now in Honolulu was cholera. Previously they had refused to concur in the decision of the majority of white doctors in the city.

The matter of lifting the quarantine from certain places previously infected with cholera was brought before the Board. President Smith named several places from which he thought the quarantine should be lifted.

The matter of burning two houses was reported to the Board. Dried fish, squid and other suspicious articles had been confiscated. A record had been kept.

Dr. Howard was despatched to Kaneohe to return today. The people in that place were not sick but wanted a physician to tell them so, said President Smith.

With respect to burning houses and confiscating articles, Minister Damon wished to know if the owners or their representatives were present at the time articles were confiscated or destroyed. It would be necessary to have them present for the purpose of appraising values.

President Smith was given authority to appoint as agents of the Board, Dr. Rodgers, J. Marsden, E. O. White, J. L. Torbert, and Geo. Trumbull of Molokai.

It was voted to place tea on the list of export articles.

People on Hawaii and Maui could thus be supplied without the least danger of infection.

President Smith thought the matter of freight had better be postponed until more could be learned.

John Ena said the Pahala and Hutchinson plantations had signified their perfect willingness to have freight landed for their use but the people in Hilo had so controlled things that nothing could be done. The people in Kau were about starving. Mr. Ena could not see why the people of Hilo should be allowed to dictate to the Kau district. The Hall could go on Tuesday with Sheriff Hitchcock aboard. Perhaps a landing could be effected. The Hall had been virtually in quarantine eighteen days.

Dr. Wood said the matter of freight not being allowed to be landed on the other islands was not a matter for the Board to consider. It came rather within the jurisdiction of the police department. The Board had decided to send freight away from this port after the necessary precautions. It was the clean freight so far as the Board was concerned. That was the end of it.

President Smith was in favor of reducing to minimum the danger of cholera infection on the other islands. The quarantine should be as strict as possible.

Mr. Lange asked about shipment of guns, powder, percussion caps, rice bags and other articles to Ewa.

President Smith did not think it was safe to fumigate powder.

Dr. Day said there was no danger from bags after thorough fumigation. The motion to put rice bags on the list of export articles was carried.

The twenty-one districts into which the city had been divided by the Central Committee were read by President Smith. The regulation was adopted.

Another regulation of the Central Committee to the effect that no person in the city of Honolulu shall change his place of abode without permission of the Board of Health, was unanimously carried.

Minister Damon offered the suggestion that the sub-agents of the Central Committee be made agents of the Board of Health. They could carry out their work more effectively.

E. F. Dillingham thought the indiscriminate coming and going of persons living in the valleys should be stopped. Sub-agents had taken a little liberty and stopped some of the Chinese already. It was a matter of great danger to have persons from the valleys visiting the city without any special motive. Some of these might go to infected districts, partake of food there and carry infection into their valley homes. A list of actual working persons of the valleys should be taken and permits granted to these only.

Col. Soper asked why some of the lumber at the old fish market had been burned and some was left near the new fish market. Had heard that the lumber was to be sold. It seemed to him that the orders of the Board of Health had not been strictly carried out. If a part of the lumber was burned the whole should be destroyed.

A motion to use the schooner Kawaiani as a scow to take rice to the steamer Hawaii for the other islands was carried and the Board adjourned.

CHOLERA IN JAPAN.

The Japan Mail prints the following interview with Dr. Eldridge on the subject of cholera in Japan:

Up to June 14th there have been 1382 cases in Japan itself, representing probably the invasion of at least a hundred different localities, and yet, with the exception of certain of the military posts at which the imported cases were first received, and where it has been most successfully handled and restricted, the disease has, in every instance, been stamped out with the occurrence of the first half-dozen cases. Considering that thousands of troops and coolies are now returning to their homes, that the land quarantine of cholera is, for many reasons, most difficult, and that it is generally ineffective, and that infection of the most dangerous type may be carried by one suffering from what is apparently a slight indisposition, the work accomplished this year by the Japanese in controlling and limiting the spread of cholera is not only marvelous, but I think, unprecedented. So far as I know, there is no record of such successful sanitation to it is in the work of the English sanitary authorities, in 1892; but in this case the points of outbreak were very few, and the machinery for control, though no more perfect, theoretically, than that of the Japanese, has been the growth of a century, and has the advantage of a thoroughly educated and experienced men as its instruments.

Remember that, until a few years, the introduction of even a single case of cholera practically ensured a widespread epidemic, that the sanitary system of Japan dates from 1877 only, and that its officers have had to be educated and trained ab initio; that, as a matter of fact, the government has had, so far, during the present emergency, no advice or assistance whatever from foreign experts, and the success of the Japanese in this great battle against disease and death can be appreciated at its true value.

Whether, with the setting in of the hot weather, and the even wider distribution of the disease by the still returning members of the expeditionary forces, the present superb results can be continued, remains to be seen; but whether complete control of the pestilence be, or be not, within the power of the authorities, the management of the situation up to date is an achievement unparalleled in the history of sanitation.

Captain Galway will leave for the scene of the Wilson wreck in a few days, to make an examination. He is the owner of the wreck now

SEVEN CASES WITH FIVE DEATHS.

The Cholera Record Up to a Late Hour Last Night

HAWAIIAN CHILDREN ATTACKED.

Cholera Victims Will Be Buried at Halawa—The City to Be Divided Into Quarantine Districts—Radical Measures Deemed Necessary—Volunteers.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

Cases reported yesterday... 7
Previously reported... 41

Total... 48

Deaths previously reported... 32

Deaths to midnight... 35

Total... 37

Seven new cases were reported yesterday up to 6 o'clock. There were five deaths during the day. No new cases were reported between 6 o'clock and midnight.

SITUATION AT SUNDOWN.

The situation up to sundown yesterday was not very encouraging. Following is the list of cases:

KALAMA, resident of Kaunakapili, taken sick at 1 a. m. Dead when reported at 5:10 a. m.

KALAMAU (W), resident of Kapalama, taken sick September 4th and reported 6:30 a. m., September 6th.

LUUKIA, girl five years old, resident of Kapalama, taken sick and reported 6:30 a. m.

LILABEKA, girl four years old, taken sick at 8 a. m. reported at 6:30 a. m.

ELENA, girl five years old, taken sick at 6 and reported at 6:30 a. m.

LAHAPA (W), inmate of Lunailo Home, taken sick at 8, reported at 8 a. m., and died at 3:45 p. m.

HAOKA (W), inmate of Lunailo Home, taken sick at 6 (preliminary diarrhoea since September 4th) and reported at 8 a. m.

Kalama was taken from a nest of dirty houses on the Ewa side of Kaunakapili church. Persons who were called to the vicinity for the man were forced to go through a network of alleys and dark places.

Kalama, a native woman and three children, Laukia, Likapeka and Elena were taken from the same house at Kapalama, just makai of the tramway terminus. There have been eight cases from that vicinity.

Lahapa and Haoka from Lunailo Home developed cholera without doubt. The other case was somewhat uncertain.

DEATHS AT HOSPITAL.

KELUA (W), resident of Kapukolo, died at 5:25 a. m., Sept. 6th. Was taken to the hospital 9 a. m., Sept. 5th.

PONO (W), resident of Kapalama, died in great agony at 4:30 a. m., Sept. 8th. Was taken to the hospital at 8:15 a. m., Sept. 5th.

KALUAKINI (W), resident of vicinity of Mormon Church, died 1:45 p. m., Sept. 6th. Was reported at 8:45 a. m., Sept. 5th.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

A public meeting of the Board of Health was held yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock, with President Smith in the chair.

There were present the following: Ministers King, Hatch and Damon, Drs. Day, Wood, Emerson, Howard, Cooper, McGrew, Grossman and Nichols, Messrs. D. L. Naone, A. W. Carter, J. H. Soper, W. M. Graham, Oscar White, J. B. Atherton, George H. Smith, W. M. Giffard, Clarence Macfarlane, Fred Macfarlane, McCandless, Camara, Rufus Spaulding, J. Lowrey, Swanzy, Ripley, J. T. Waterhouse, Henry Waterhouse, Kellipio, G. H. Fairchild, Lansing, Reynolds, Ena, Wight, Hackfeld, Gonsalves, Schaefer, Thurston, J. F. Brown, Corbett, J. A. Low, A. St. M. Mackintosh, Hosmer, A. M. Brown, W. C. Achi, Kinney, J. Boyd, Wilcox and others.

President Smith said that J. T. Crawley had made examination of the water at the new pumping plant at the corner of Beretania and Alapai streets, and had come to the conclusion that "on treating the clear water with sugar and exposing to light there was a perceptible fungoid growth and milky appearance with twenty hours."

"There is nothing notable in the mineral constitution, with the exception of the rather high content of iron, alumina and chlorine."

"The amount of free and albuminoid ammonia, considering the high content of chlorine, would make this a suspicious water, if it were from a surface well, but being from a deep artesian source it leads to the conclusion that the organic matter may be from a vegetable source and therefore not injurious. In view of the present epidemic threatening the city I cannot too strongly impress the necessity of boiling this water and filtering, when possible, before use. Dr. Lyons has already pointed out the fact in a previous report on some of the city waters, that water containing organic matter contains the food upon which the germs of pathogenic bacteria feed, and would furnish a proper culture medium for these germs. During contagious or infectious diseases this water should be boiled, and never used after long standing. Even in ordinary times filtration through a porous filter would be an advantage, inasmuch as much of the organic matter would become oxidized into harmless products during the process."

President Smith called for a report of the committee appointed to search for a suitable cholera burying ground.

Minister Damon said that George W. Smith, J. A. McCandless and himself had gone down on the railroad during the morning in search of a spot suitable for burying purposes. Went to various places along the line of the railroad and took men along with them to dig in what might appear to be suitable places. Several localities were picked out, but in all of these it was found that the earth was not of sufficient depth. Just this side of the hill overlooking Halawa

was found a good spot. It was decided to recommend this to the Board as a cholera burial place. Mr. Smith had given it as his opinion that the makai side of the road be chosen. The spot was free from drainage into any stream and was perfectly isolated.

President Smith asked if this place could be used as a permanent burying ground. Was there enough room?

Minister Damon answered that there was probably not enough room for that purpose, but certainly there was enough for present emergencies. Choice of the spot had been decided on from Mr. Smith's recommendation. He had handled the subject intelligently and well.

George Smith said he had chosen the spot on account of the great depth of soil and the fact that it was not anywhere near any source of water supply.

For the benefit of those not present on the previous day, President Smith detailed the mode of burial carried out in the cases of the cholera patients.

Dr. McGrew wanted to know how near the public road was the spot picked out by the committee.

Geo. Smith said it was near the top of the hill overlooking Halawa. It remained with the Board of Health how near the road the burying ground should be placed. Perhaps from 25 to 150 yards would do.

President Smith said there had been great difficulty in choosing a spot near town on account of unfavorable conditions of rock such as limestone and coral together with the additional dangerous substance, water. Thought Makiki cemetery was the safest place.

Geo. Smith—"No sir, it is not safe."

President Smith said there had been a difference of opinion on that point. It was thought best to adopt the report of the committee and proceed with the digging of the trenches at the place named for burial of the dead. It could be necessary to exhume the bodies already buried on the slope of Punchbowl. Mr. Smith thought it would be a long distance to travel to the burying ground.

Geo. Smith said there was a good road all the way.

Dr. Emerson moved for the adoption of the committee's recommendation. Carried unanimously.

President Smith had a few words to say on the subject of the cholera. The Board of Health and doctors had done all in their power to fight the disease. It was a fact worthy of notice that in all the districts that had been quarantined, with the exception of two or three places, no cases had appeared within three days after commencement of quarantine. In the case of the exceptions mentioned it was probable that the cases developed within the three days belonged to the first batch of cases which had appeared in those districts. The Kamahameha quarantined district was mentioned as very dangerous. At Kapukolo 285 people had been quarantined on account of the cases which developed in their midst. No cases had been developed since that time. This was certainly due to the strict measures which had been taken. The matter of quarantining the whole city had been under consideration for some time. In case this should result every house from Makiki to Kaihili should undergo rigid inspection twice every day. The removal of sick, supplying of food to the needy, disinfection of premises and burning of houses in necessary cases should be arranged for immediately. It was thought in this manner cholera could be stamped out in a very few days. An early date should be taken for the organization of a movement in this direction. The city should be divided into districts and subdistricts. No harshness should be used, but instead gentleness should be employed on all occasions. Every house, hamlet and hut should be examined. The disease may be dormant for a short space of time. It might be thought altogether stamped out when suddenly two or three cases might turn up. The disease may become epidemic. Business interests would suffer materially. There should be no delay of action. Measures taken should be speedy and effective. Now was the time to act. Mr. Smith spoke of the concealment of cases as an old matter and referred to the smallpox epidemic of twelve or thirteen years ago during which times cases were hidden frequently. If a sentiment of politics entered into the matter at all it was to a very slight degree. It was thought that quarantine would be a very great economy in the end. The people in need should be fully supplied with necessary food. The matter of quarantining the whole city would require the time and strength of several hundred men for the space of from two to five days.

Dr. Day thought the matter of quarantining the city to be the most effective for stamping out the disease. The cases that were allowed to run for some time were most dangerous. The history of the epidemic could be traced to that cause. Assuming that the man on the Belgic was stricken with cholera, his discharges may have been, and probably were, thrown into the harbor. When he was seen no cholera symptoms seemed to be present. He was taken to the quarantine station and again his discharges were certainly communicated to the harbor. There was a direct cause of contamination. Lono who was taken sick with cholera and fled up Nuuanu Valley, was ill for some time. The water supply of Nuuanu Valley may have been contaminated. It was absolutely necessary to take the disease in its earliest stages if it was to be effectively stopped.

President Smith asked Dr. Wood about the cases at Lunailo Home.

Had heard fish had been eaten.

Dr. Wood said the direct cause of cholera at the Home could not be determined. The persons taken sick had been within the limits of the place since the beginning of the epidemic. The first suspect was taken sick Friday night. Excessive diarrhoea was developed. This was very common with old people. In fact deaths occurred often among the aged from that very cause. No traces of cholera seemed evident. Next day another man was taken with what appeared to be the same disease. Not until toward the end did the character of the discharge show anything like cholera. Even then it was not a typical case. This man died before the first. A woman was taken ill yesterday.

At first there was no vomiting or purging. The symptoms changed and appearances were those of cholera, but not so decided as in the case of another woman, who was stricken about the same time. It was found upon examination that raw fish had been eaten last Friday morning before the fact that it had been prohibited was generally known. Three packages of dried fish were found in a closet of the room occupied by one of the old women. Every precaution with respect to the thorough disinfection of Lunailo Home had been taken. Most everything suspicious had been burned. All the cases spoken of had been treated as cholera. It was thought by Dr. Wood that all those who were taken sick had contracted the disease at the same time.

Dr. Wood thought if all cases could be found and discharges prevented from getting into water, the disease could be stamped out in a very short time. The quarantine scheme was thought to be an excellent one. The only question in the way was whether it could be carried out effectually.

President Smith spoke of the Nuuanu cases and said that the matter of quarantining the valleys generally had been taken in hand. Bona fide residents were to be operated upon by agents of the Board of Health to keep people from Honolulu gaining access to surface water. The matter of quarantining the whole city should be carefully considered and carried out effectively with as little hardship as possible to people. It was believed by some people that if the quarantine were placed on the city Sunday morning, the city would be free from cholera by the following Saturday night.

T. F. Lansing wished to know if the intention was to close up business houses.

President Smith answered that the quarantining process would certainly take away a great many employees from business houses, which would be a serious hindrance. Was there not a great hindrance already? Would it not be better to introduce measures for the total suppression of cholera than to have it linger on?

Dr. Emerson thought the plan of quarantining the city an excellent one. It was none too early to start. He preferred to have the word "inspection" used instead of "quarantine." While the same thing was meant still the latter might be a misnomer.

L. A. Thurston was of the opinion that such a quarantine as had been suggested could be carried out. Undoubtedly a great many people would volunteer for the work. He then spoke of the quarantine which had just been established on Nuuanu valley. The whole had been divided into seven districts and an inspector with assistants placed over each. A census of the valley had been taken and every man, woman and child recorded. People entered heartily into co-operation with the inspectors and wished to give every aid they could. A very heavy expense and a great deal of hardship would be incurred by holding people in their houses. A house to house inspection could be carried out very easily.

C. L. Wight thought the quarantining measure was necessary, but failed to see how the thing could be carried out. People with telephones were usually intelligent, and an inspection of their premises would be hardly necessary. Those without telephones should be inspected. The Citizens' Guard could be assigned that duty along with others.

T. F. Lansing said the Citizens' Guard would have very little effect upon Hawaiians.

President Smith thought the quarantine plan not only feasible, but absolutely necessary. House to house visitation should be the plan. Discrimination would not do. Every house should be inspected without respect to race or color. Discrimination would have a bad effect upon the natives.

A. W. Carter advised taking a large map and subdividing the city. A head for each district should be appointed, and the responsibility of making examinations entrusted to him. The organization should be complete before making the least start.

President Smith said that in the case of a person becoming ill on the street he would have to go to some house and would be found by the inspector upon his rounds. No case could be concealed. The plan of quarantine suggested could be carried out without fuss or fuss. It had been done in the valleys and there was no reason it should not be done in the city. Mr. Smith did not believe in detaching the Citizens' Guard for duty. A political significance might be attributed to such action and that above all other things should be avoided. Again, there were men in the organization who would not be suited for the purpose aimed at.

S. Decker said he had seen dried fish sold near the fish market. Had understood that such sale had been forbidden.

President Smith said it had been forbidden but it was not possible to reach every case. The plan of quarantining the city would do away with any danger from such sources since the inspections during the day would develop what ought and what ought not to be.

J. N. Wright said that all food to be eaten should be examined by the inspectors. Told of how natives had been fishing along by the new beach road Thursday. Should be punished for disobeying the laws.

The word "punish" introduced by Mr. Wright was heartily disliked by many present at the meeting. "They should not be punished," said a prominent doctor.

G. W. Smith thought every citizen should be given the authority to confiscate suspicious food such as raw fish.

President Smith was of the opinion that the work should be done by citizens. Some of the men who had already been hired by the Board and placed in important places were found absent when their posts of duty were visited. Such action was discouraging. Dependence could not be placed on all hired men. It would be better to have volunteers from the citizens.

Rev. D. P. Birnie made a motion that the movement be a "citizens' movement" and that the sense of the meeting regarding it, be taken.

Professor Hosmer asked if, in case food were taken away from Hawaiians by an inspector, could he assure

them that something would be substituted in its place.

President Smith thought food would be supplied them. The matter would come up in the organization of the movement.

F. M. Swanzy wished to call attention to the remarks of Mr. Lansing on the quarantine movement. Thought they fitted the case. People conversant with Hawaiian language and methods should be the ones to go among the natives. Foreigners, even though they might be conversant with the Hawaiian language, could not accomplish the results which could be gained by the Hawaiians themselves. Let the latter go among their people and tell them that it was not necessary to pick up their food along the seashore, and that it was not necessary to wear the cast-off clothing of those who had died from cholera. Necessary articles would be furnished them free of charge. The foreign citizens were willing to lend all aid possible. The natives should be taken care of.

President Smith thought the matter of advice would not have very much effect. Native papers had printed instructions from day to day, and yet the carelessness continued. House to house inspection was the only method.

W. A. Kinney thought the movement a good one. The city should be locked up and house to house visitation inaugurated. The matter of personal inconvenience was the only thing standing in the way.

President Smith put the motion to institute a citizens' volunteer movement for the purpose of house to house visitation. Unanimously carried.

G. W. Smith moved for the appointment of a central committee. Carried.

G. W. Smith, A. W. Carter and L. A. Thurston were appointed to assist the Board in appointing a committee. Requested to report at a meeting in the evening.

General meeting adjourned.

SECOND MEETING HELD.

Immediately after the general meeting another of the Board of Health was held to transact routine matters. The matter of lifting quarantine in several localities was considered.

It was decided to delay a short time in lifting the quarantine on the house on Fort street opposite Kukui lane. A bad case of diarrhoea had developed.

The quarantine on the locality at the foot of Vineyard street and on Liliha above School will be lifted today.

It was suggested and approved of by the Board that the portion of the house over the stagnant pool on King street in the vicinity of the railway depot, be destroyed. After that the remainder of the place will be disinfected and the quarantine raised.

The following committees were appointed:

General Committee.—Board of Health.

Hospitals and Burials.—Drs. Wood, Herbert and Myers.

Disinfection.—Drs. Day and Cooper, and J. T. Waterhouse.

Permits.—Henry Waterhouse and L. D. Kellipio.

Sanitary Committee.—Dr. Emerson, T. F. Lansing and F. S. Dodge.

BOARD AND COMMITTEE.

At 7:10 p. m. the Board of Health met in conference with the committee appointed at the afternoon session to make preliminary preparations for quarantining the city.

There were present President Smith, Dr. Wood, J. T. Waterhouse, L. A. Thurston, Dr. Smith, John Nott, J. McChesney, C. L. Hopkins, Marshal Brown, John Colburn, S. Decker, Captain Camara, C. Hustace, Jr., C. Conrad, J. H. Fisher, A. G. M. Robertson, Ed Towse, Paul Smith, Drs. Herbert, Day and Emerson, George W. Smith, A. W. Carter, Minister Hatch, W. E. Weedon and T. F. Lansing.

L. A. Thurston reported for the committee on subdivision of the city into districts for house to house visitation.

Following was the report: W. O. SMITH, President Board of Health.

SIR:—Your committee, to whom was referred the matter of recommending to the Board a central committee to take in charge the subdivision of the city into districts for the purpose of house to house visitation, and examination of requirements for relief, have given the matter consideration.

The committee should be large enough to be representative, and at the same time not so large as to be cumbersome.

Your committee recommend nine as a good number.

The committee should consist of men who for the next few days can give their entire time to the subject, and who have had some experience in district organizing.

With this object in view, your committee recommend the following persons to form such committee, viz: W. A. Kinney, A. W. Carter, G. W. Smith, J. F. Colburn, S. K. Kane, F. B. McStocker, John E. Bush, L. A. Thurston, E. C. Macfarlane. Respectfully submitted. L. A. Thurston, chairman committee.

G. W. Smith suggested that each district manager have fifteen men under him to have charge of as many sub-divisions of his district.

The central committee will have charge of subdividing general districts. Houses to be inspected once or twice daily, quality of food examined into, and wants supplied.

It will be the duty of the inspectors to:

First—See who is sick.

Second—Examine into the sanitary condition of various homes.

Third—See about the matter of diet.

Fourth—See where discharges are thrown.

Dr. Wood emphasized the importance of seeing where discharges were thrown.

A motion to have the committee consist of ten members was carried, and C. L. Hopkins added to the list presented by the committee.



POWELL'S BALM OF ANISEED

WILL CURE YOUR COUGH.

ALL THE WORLD OVER, THE BECOTTED COUGH REMEDY. Its immediate sale throughout the world attests its inimitable value.

20,000 CHEMISTS SELL IT.

Those who have not already given it a trial should do so at once.

IN PALACE AND COTTAGE ALIKE Powell's Balsam of Aniseed is the old and unexcelled COUGH REMEDY. Its area sale throughout the world attests its inimitable value.

LOOSENS THE PHLEGM IMMEDIATELY. NIGHT COUGH QUICKLY RELIEVED. SEE TRADE MARK AS ABOVE ON EACH BOTTLE. See the words "Thomas Powell, Blackfriars Road, London," on the Government Stamp.

Refuse Imitations. Established 1824. SOLE AGENTS AND FARMERS WHEN ORDERING THEIR STORES SHOULD NOT OMIT THIS TIME-HONORED COUGH REMEDY.

FOR A COUGH. POWELL'S BALM OF ANISEED. FOR ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, &c.

SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STOREKEEPERS THROUGHOUT THE AUSTRALIAN, NEW ZEALAND AND CAPS COLONIES. Bottles 1s. 1/2d. and 2s. 6d.

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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

Original and Only Genuine. COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne. Vice-Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR OF CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See The Times, July 13, 1864.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. Is the Great Specific for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea.

The General Board of Health, London, report that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

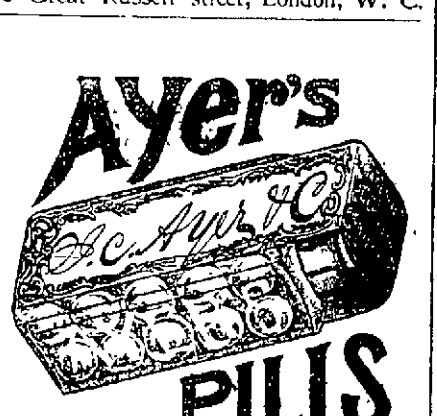
Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

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Purely Vegetable. Easy to Take.

The delicate sugar-coating of Ayer's Pills dissolves immediately on reaching the stomach, and permits the full strength of each ingredient to be speedily assimilated. As a purgative, either for travellers or as a family medicine, Ayer's Pills are the best in the world.

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We wish to call your attention to a line of Goods just received from England, such as

WILLOW, RUSH

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Picnic and School Baskets

Soiled Clothes Baskets,

Long and Short Handled Feather Dusters,

Hair Floor Brooms,

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AUSTRALIAN SADDLES

Bird Cages, Bag Twine,

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Hardware and General Merchandise

G. WEST,

Commission Merchant.

PARDONED PRISONERS RELEASED.

Thirty-Three Men Leave the Oahu Prison Yesterday.

Fifteen Pardons Go to Hawaii For Men Working on Roads—The Ex-Queen Free Again.

At 1:30 o'clock on Friday afternoon Marshal Brown and Major George C. Potter read the pardons to the political prisoners at the Oahu jail. The Council of State pardoned forty-eight men all told, but fifteen are at present on Hawaii, working on the Government roads. Their pardons will go up on the Claudine next Tuesday. Thirty-three men were released including Carl Widemann and "Cupid." There was no demonstration of any kind; the men appeared to be grateful for their release. They were addressed by Marshal Brown in a pleasant manner; he gave them some good advice, and warned them to be more careful in the future. The following is the list of the men liberated Friday:

Kalaniana'ole, Kaili, Kaee, Aikiki, Beni, Elia, Henry Edwards, Enoka, Kilona, Kaona, Kaloa, William Kekoa, Keawe, Kawai, Kanoho, Kahooniahele, Kaaihue, Kolomono, Keamupohaku, Koa, Kamoka, J. C. Lane, Lot Lane, John Mahuku, G. Makalena, Moepali, Nahinalau, Pahia, Pehu, M. Rosa, H. C. Ulukou, W. Widdifield, C. Widemann.

The following prisoners are on Hawaii: Kanenu, Hikilea, Keki, Hokii, Keki, Kaohi, Kekana, Kahalewai, Kalehe, Kaniela, Pat Lane, W. C. Lane, Henry Mahoe, Mahoe, Iolela Kiakahi. Liliuokalani was given her freedom also, and is now residing in Washington Place. At 3:25 o'clock the sentry was removed from the upper floor of the Executive Building; at 5:30 o'clock the ex-queen left the building, where she has been confined since January.

PEAT MARSH VALUABLE.

It Has Wonderful Absorbing Powers That Command It.

[Extracts from the Agricultural Bulletin, Paris, 1889.]

The largest areas of peat marsh in Europe are in Russia, Sweden, Norway, Austro-Hungary and Germany. According to some authorities there are more than 40,000 square kilometers in Germany, and more than 56,000 square kilometers in Austro-Hungary. This peat, which is variously known as straw moss, peat moss and vegetable felt, and in Holland and Germany as torf strooisel, is taken from the upper layers of marshy areas known as high peat bogs.

At the present time it is prepared largely in Holland and Germany, and is exported to England and America. Various mechanical processes are used in order to treat it rapidly.

When it is used as a bedding in stables, three or four centimetres in depth are quite sufficient, and will last a month.

About 175 to 220 pounds are required monthly for each horse. Its absorbing powers are more than twice that of straw. It is particularly valuable in large cities, as it does away with the disagreeable odors inseparable from a bedding of straw, and because it diminishes the space required for the storing of manure. In spite of these advantages there is an obstinate resistance to its use on the part of coachmen, because the market gardeners and farmers will not pay as high a price for it. In England the London Omnibus Company, and most of the tramway companies, have found an important saving from the use of peat.

Peat as well as peat powder can be employed in water-closets, where it prevents all unpleasant odors, even during the handling of the faecal matter. Last year, during an exhibition held in Berlin, two firms showed closets arranged for the use of peat. Manure from these closets (which can be handled without inconvenience) is rich in fertilizing principles, and presents none of the objections to the use of faecal matter, when used alone. Experiments made with it in Germany and Holland, on vines, orchards, kitchen gardens, and indeed in all general culture, have entirely succeeded. According to a recent work by Dr. Carl Finst the results have been conclusively favorable.

The powder which results from the treatment of the peat has powerful disinfecting properties. It is a light brown or gray powder, and is employed in Germany, Holland, Belgium and England in closets and pits to absorb faecal matter. Its absorbent power is even greater than that of the moss itself. The

annual consumption is about fifty to sixty pounds to each person, and the cost is nearly covered by the sale of the manure, which is of the first quality and easily handled, and leaves no odor. It is of great value in the abattoirs. The coagulated blood, the contents of the stomach and intestines, and much other waste, is deposited on the floors while the work is going on, and then put into receptacles where it soon decomposes, and infectious gases arise which threaten public health. If a few handfuls of the peat powder are sprinkled over the waste material the odors will be prevented and the decomposition arrested.

FOOD SUPPLIED TO HAWAIIANS.

Free Eating House Now Open on Bethel Street.

Hawaiian Relief Society Organized—Generous Sum Subscribed by Merchants—Wholesome Food.

The Hawaiian Relief Society was organized on Friday, and the following officers were elected unanimously: President, Mrs. S. C. Allen; treasurer, Mrs. Fred Macfarlane; directors, Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. G. C. Beckley, Mrs. Haalelea, Mrs. Pratt. The society was formed for the purpose of supplying properly-cooked food for native Hawaiians, and to afford relief generally. At the meeting yesterday J. O. Carter made a few remarks, suggesting a check system, and favored a house to house visit by members of the society to learn the wants of the poor and grant them relief.

A building on Bethel street, next to Castle & Cooke's, is being put in order and will be used as an eating place. Food will be provided for natives free of charge. In the morning coffee, bread and butter will be served; at noon, steamed poi and boiled beef; for supper, tea, bread and butter will be provided.

George Fairchild and Fred Macfarlane canvassed the business houses yesterday and secured pledges amounting to nearly \$7000. This money will be used for charitable purposes, and will be expended under the direction of the society above mentioned. No trouble was encountered by the canvassers; nearly everyone that was asked to subscribe placed their names down for generous sums.

LAHAINA WANTS NO PASSENGERS.

They Have Supplies to Last for Two Months.

Like Kana, Residents Greatly Fear Cholera and Think Quarantine Too Brief—The Risk Too Great.

The following is a copy of a letter received from Lahaina yesterday. It was written by a prominent Maui citizen and addressed to a member of the Board of Health. The letter was written on the 5th inst.

"I feel called upon to write you concerning our quarantine. The feeling at Lahaina is very strongly that the Board of Health is compelling this community to submit to too great risks. Freight is not needed or wanted. I have just had a talk with Captain Ahlborn and he says he has supplies for the whole community for several weeks—he thinks two months—and wants no more till further orders. No one here expresses any confidence whatever in a five-day quarantine of passengers; if such passengers are allowed to land here, it will be simply because they are forced upon us by the authorities of Honolulu. I know the difficulties the Board of Health has to contend with; the Honolulu merchants are so constantly bringing pressure to bear upon the Board that I thought it would be well to let you know something of the sentiment at the other end of the line; from our end of the line the merchants seem to be willing to increase our perils that they may increase their profits."

Its Value Recognized by Physicians

As a rule I am opposed to proprietary medicines. Still I value a good one, especially when such is the source of relief from pain. As a topical (external) application I have found Chamberlain's Pain Balm the best remedy I have ever used for neuralgia of any kind. I have conscientiously recommended it to many persons. WILLIAM HORNE, M. D., Janesville, Wis. Sold by all dealers Benson, Smith & Co., agents for H. I.

The kahuna woman who attempted to cure one of her own race of cholera, has a private room at the cholera hospital.

EX-QUEEN'S QUIET DEPARTURE.

Terms of the Parole—Pardon Signed By the President.

Mrs. Domina Must Reside in Washington Place, but Otherwise Is Free to Move About the Island.

At 3:30 p. m., on Friday, the 7th, an orderly on guard at the Executive building, announced to the ex-queen, the approach of Colonel McLean who carried the parole-pardon signed by the President. On entering the room with Major Potter, the ex-queen, clothed in a holoku, was seated by a table with her work basket and a basket of flowers upon it; and on the floor was a glass vase filled with water and holding gold fish. Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Wilson were present. Colonel McLean did not require her to rise, but proceeded to read to her the contents of the parole-pardon instrument. Major Potter followed and read a letter of instructions or regulations, which required her to maintain her residence in Washington Place, with freedom of movement over the island but without privilege of residing at any other place permanently or temporarily, without authority from the Government.

Colonel McLean then informed her that the guards were removed and she was free. She smiled and thanked him.

At 5:30 the ex-queen, dressed in a black skirt and black hat, descended the steps of the Beretania street side of the building without assistance and with ease, and in company with Mr. and Mrs. Wilson entered a carriage and were driven to Washington Place. Later on, several express wagons containing her effects used while she was imprisoned, were taken to the same place.

Rev. S. H. Davis was landed at Kailua by the steamer W. G. Hall; as a result the other districts on Hawaii have quarantined North and South Kona.

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Will do better on FIRST-CLASS FEED.

HAY AND GRAIN

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Is the very best at the VERY LOWEST PRICES.

CALIFORNIA FEED COMPANY

Nuuanu and Queen Streets.

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FOR SALE.

Horizontal Slide Valve Engine


Made by Honolulu Iron Works Company in 1885.

Bore of Cylinder 13 inches, Length of Stroke 40 inches, Crank Shaft on left of Cylinder, Hand Reversing Gear, Diameter of Fly Wheel 14 feet, Size of Engine Bed 3 feet wide by 20 feet long.

For further particulars, apply to

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Nestle's Milk Food for infants has, during 25 years, grown in favor with both doctors and mothers throughout the world, and is now unquestionably one of the best substitutes for mother's milk, but the food which agrees with the largest percentage of infants. It gives strength and stamina to resist the weakening effects of hot weather, and has saved the lives of thousands of infants. To any mother sending for address, and mentioning this paper, we will send samples and description of Nestle's Food. Theo. Leeming & Co., Sole Agents, 29 Murray St., N. Y.

The Agency for NESTLE'S MILK FOOD IS WITH THE Hollister Drug Company, Limited 523 Fort Street, Honolulu, H. I.

Notice. MR. F. J. LOWREY WILL ACT for me under full power of Attorney during my absence from the Islands. CHAS. M. COOKE Honolulu, September 5th, 1895. 4091-10t 1897-4t



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The most Effective Skin Purifying and Beautifying Soap in the World.

The Purest, Sweetest, and Most Refreshing for Toilet Bath and Nursery.

Sold throughout the world. Price, 25c. BENSON SMITH & CO., Honolulu, H. I. "All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," 64 pages, mailed free.

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G. N. WILCOX, President. T. MAY, Auditor. J. F. HACKFELD, Vice-President. E. SUHR, Secretary and Treasurer. P. O. BOX 484. MUTUAL TEL. 467.

OUR NEW WORKS AT KALIIHI being completed we are now ready to furnish all kinds of

Artificial Fertilizers.

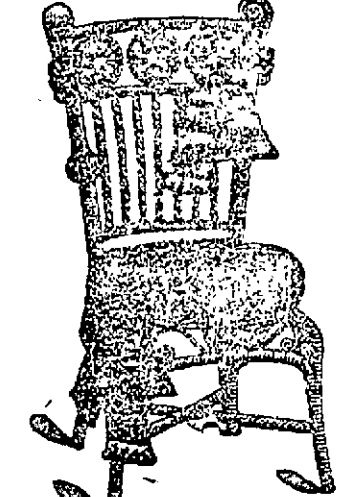
ALSO CONSTANTLY ON HAND, Pacific Guano, Potash, Sulphate of Ammonia, Nitrate of Soda, Calcined Fertilizer, Salts, Etc., Etc.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our Agricultural Chemist. ALL GOODS ARE GUARANTEED IN EVERY RESPECT. For further particulars apply to

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DR. W. AVERDAM, Manager.

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You the same attention when you buy a Chair as if you were buying a house full of goods. It matters not what the article is, how expensive or low-priced, we have it in greater variety than elsewhere.

We Want Your Trade.

J. HOPP & CO.,

Cor. of King and Bethel Streets.

WE'RE NOT ALL ALIKE.

It is vain to treat merchants as if they were equal. They are unequal by methods as men generally are by nature and circumstances.

Our methods are such that it enables us to place goods to you and save the usual profit.

In Ship Chandlery we quote you: Blocks, patent and complex, from 3 to 6 inches; Manila Rope 6 threads to 6 inches; Ratline, Lanyard, Seizing Marlin, Spun Yarn and all kinds of tarred rope; Pig Lead for yacht keels; copper paint; sail duck; Cotton and Flax, every size; Iron Wire Rope 1 to 4 inches; Flexible Steel Wire Rope, 1/2 to 3 inches; Stockholm and American Pine Tar, Paints in oil and dry.

In fact every conceivable article needed to make up a complete ship chandlery store.

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H. Hackfeld & Co.

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Roofing Slates, Square and Arch Firebricks, Lubricating Grease, Sheet Zinc, Sheet Lead, Plain Galvanized Iron, best and 1 best; Galvanized Corrugated Iron, Steel Rails, 18 and 20; Railroad Bolts, Spikes and Fishplates, Railroad Steel Sleepers, Market Baskets, Demijohns and Corks.

HAWAIIAN SUGAR AND RICE.

Golden Gate, Diamond, Sperry's, Merchant's and El Dorado Flour, Salmon, Corned Beef, etc.

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ICE & COLD STORAGE

AT NOMINAL COST.

HALL'S, London, E. C., Patent Carbonic and Hydride Refrigerating and Ice Making Machines, in use throughout Australia and New Zealand. By Hall's process cold-beer dealers, hotels, butchers and dealers in all kinds of perishable articles of food can have fitted small installation machines thoroughly effective, making their own ice at the same time as providing cold storage. No previous knowledge necessary. Any man or woman can run the machine. Hall's Patent Brine Walls, portable, may be used in cold storage chamber. See illustrated catalogue.

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P. S.—By the above-named process one to twenty tons of ice per day can be turned out at comparatively small cost.

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The Hawaiian Fertilizing Company has just received per "Helen Brewer"

50 Tons Soft Phosphate Florida, 150 Tons Double Superphosphate, 300 Tons Natural Plant Food, 25 Tons Common Superphosphate

Also per "Martha Davis" and other vessels,

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To any analysis always on hand or made to order.

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FIRST-CLASS WORKMEN

Under his personal supervision. No machine-made or imported harness kept in stock.

A full line of Chamois, Sponges, Combs, Brushes, Oils, Dressing Soap, etc., and everything for horsemen's use kept constantly on hand.

Island Orders solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

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P. O. Box 133. Telephone 811.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1895.

THE ADVERTISER, in not designating the Portuguese as "whites," followed the example of several French and, at least, one of the old Roman, or Latin writers, who described the races of the north of Europe as "white" in contrast to the darker races of southern Europe. The distinction is not an uncommon one, although not strictly true.

ANTI-CHINESE LEAGUE.

The people of Wellington, New Zealand, are indignant because the fruit and vegetable trade of that place is in the hands of the Chinese. A league has been formed, says the Sydney Herald, "pledged not to deal at the Chinese shops, which are to be found in numbers in every street, and whose chief patrons are THE WIVES OF THE WORKINGMEN WHO ARE AGITATING AGAINST THEM." We have something of the same condition here. A Japanese writer lately said, "the proud white races are grovelling at the feet of the cheap labor of the world." As the Herald says, in the cities it is a case of Chinese or scurvy, as no one else grows vegetables to sell. In our next commemorative services on the 4th of July, why not take this as a text. Let us hear what the orators have to say about it, if they can get down out of the clouds.

A SANITARY MEASURE.

Among the many methods of economically disposing of the refuse matter, in towns and cities, which have been tried during the last few years, the use of peat moss seems to have had the preference in Germany. This moss, which is found distributed over Europe, exists in large quantities in the United States. In some places, when it is compact, it is used for fuel, as it is in Ireland. In Germany, Holland and France it is dried in an oven, torn up by machinery and packed in bales, and is valued at about \$4 per ton in Hamburg. Its chief value is its power of absorption, as it will take up nine times its own volume of moisture. It has already replaced straw bedding in the London stables, and is gradually coming into use in the United States. The German government consider the subject of such importance, that it has established a special bureau for encouraging its use in improving the sanitary condition of cities and towns.

If vaults were properly constructed in the residences of this place, and the peat moss, as prepared, were used, there would not only be no odor, but the refuse would have a marketable value, and would be removed without difficulty. If the system was properly introduced by the Government, so that it was understood, some company, certainly some Chinese company, would undertake to construct vaults, and remove the contents, out of which a considerable profit would be made.

The city of Tokyo, with its 1,500,000 inhabitants, has no drainage system. The refuse is received in earthen pots, and taken by coolies to the rice fields. For a thousand years the rice fields have been fertilized in this way. So long as hand labor is cheap the system may last.

At the present date we have spent money in suppressing the cholera, quite sufficient to have placed a good system in operation in the crowded part of the town. The problem of sewage is not an easy one, and most communities prefer to "bang it up" and tackle something easier. Besides, some good people think that time given to such a subject is wasted in worldly affairs. When they lose their friends through negligence, they attribute it to "the mysteries of Providence."

THE KAWAIAHAO CHURCH.

Hardly a year has passed since it was announced, that the roof of the old Kawaiahao Church was in a dangerous condition from decay, and that it could not be replaced without great expense.

Immediately the community undertook the restoration. Mrs. Haalelea and her associates, representing the best element of the native race, undertook on the one side, with energy, perseverance and poetic loyalty to the old church to supply the means, and, on the other side, the whites of all nationalities ably supplemented their work. Friends arose in every direction. Men who never had entered, or had rarely entered the church, contributed generously. Men and women who did not believe in the creed preached in it, contributed. There was a sentiment that the old stone structure rose above the clouds and doctrines, like a mountain rising above the cloud belts. Every one in the community had a vested interest and inheritance in those coral rocks, shaped into a monument representing the gift of Christian civilization to the Hawaiian people. On those stones was written the secular as well as the religious history of Hawaii. They become, therefore, a dual monument.

The labor of reconstruction is now substantially finished and paid for. The old walls remain, and over them is a lasting covering against storm and wind, and within them are the best designs of modern church architecture. Many persons would have preferred that the original simplicity of the interior of the building should have been retained. That it has not been done must be sincerely regretted. There is a priceless value in heirlooms, and in ancient forms. But the day for criticism has passed, and we heartily congratulate each other on the beauty of the restoration. And we sincerely congratulate Rev. Henry Parker, because his faithful, intelligent and self-sacrificing work for many years as the pastor of the church is appreciated by natives and whites.

As the doors of the church are again opened, it is fitting that there should be some record and recognition of the contributions made for the restoration, without reference to creeds. There need be no new dedication. The dedication of the early days is sufficient for all time.

There should be public recognition within its walls of the aid rendered by those who, regardless of the seeming obligations of creeds, looked only to the needs of this crumbling monument of native growth and saw to it that the needs were met. It would be a gracious spectacle if all could stand on a common platform, within its walls, and make a common "testimony" to the value, and lessons, of this monument, which may be recalled hereafter, when the radical changes of our social and political life will make the present conditions a curious study.

BISHOP WILLIS AND CORPORATE WORSHIP.

Bishop Willis again declares, in a published letter, that the Board of Health have no right to interfere with the "public" recognition of the Supreme Being, or with "public" voice of prayer, and, as we understand him, the Lord will not lend his ear, unless he is worshiped in a "corporate capacity," that is to say, that private and fervent worship is good as far as it goes, but that unless he, Bishop Willis worships, in his church, in a "corporate capacity," the Lord will turn a deaf ear, and, of course, will never regard for a moment the supplications of "the Puritans of Honolulu."

As the Board of Health will not permit this "corporate" worship, the Bishop, tragically praises himself, extends his successful fight at the Board, and exclaims:

"Will it be said, Honolulu, having dethroned its earthly sovereign, has proceeded to disown all open allegiance to the Kings of Kings?"

In other words, because the simple earnest Christians of Honolulu fear that gatherings even in churches, may spread disease, and

therefore prevent such gatherings, they are pagans and lunatics and back-sliders.

The Bishop reminds us of the venerable and well-known ape in the Zoological gardens of Calcutta, who becomes melancholy, refuses to eat, pulls the hair of other apes, and chatters wildly if he is not allowed to occupy a particular perch at meal times. This perch he regards as a sort of "corporate" institution, necessary to his own well being and to that of other apes, and those who keep him away from it he regards as miserable Puritan apes who wish to be wicked and destroy his peace of mind.

A DIET AND HYGIENIC SOCIETY.

There are a number of intelligent, educated women in this city who have leisure, and would be much happier if there were some important subject toward which they could direct serious attention.

The subject of the proper diet, clothing and hygienic conduct in general would not be held in contempt by great male scientists, so that there is no occasion for women to consider the subject mere "rubbish," as the Arkansas women regarded the encyclopedia.

The subject touches the life, health and prosperity of men, women and children. As the best life on earth depends largely upon the physical conditions, there can surely be no more interesting or broader study than that of ascertaining the best hygienic conditions, and the food, and its preparation, of a race that has entirely changed its environment.

The doctors say that more than one-half of the mothers do not know how to take care of their children. If so, it is time they learned how.

Browning societies have their uses, of course, but these and similar societies call for no special mental work, and are therefore rather luxuries, or pastimes.

A society for hygienic treatment calls for some hard work. The prevailing nervous diseases are covered by it. The "new woman" calls for hard work, and brain work, and challenges men in the scientific field. Now is her opportunity, and one open to those who abandoned the cooler climates.

No conclusions which women may easily reach would probably affect men with fixed habits, and who are content with things as they are, even if they are miserable, and weak, and tire out altogether too quickly. But the physical condition and growth of the children may be vastly improved by persistent study and experiment, and comparison of ideas.

Of course it will be said that the women can't fix their attention on this or any other subject, and that the woman "who knows it all" will spoil any effort in this direction, and, at least, all of them will prefer inhaling the sweet odors which exude from the rotten masses of scandal. But the times are gradually changing. If women, heretofore, have not shown a scientific turn of mind, it is because it had no place in "evolution," whatever that is. Their brain power we believe to be equal to that of man, but working itself out in quite different, but equally important, ways.

It is singular that so few educated women have ever studied the chemistry of cooking. It may be explained on the theory that "evolution" has not required it. Has the opportune moment arrived? If so, let the movement begin.

Some of the inspectors in visiting the houses of people whom they think ought to know enough to keep their premises clean, have been satisfied with simply finding out who lived in the house. This is not as it should be. The inspectors were appointed to inspect each and every house and they ought to carry out their instructions to the letter. Even the "oldest and best" residents, though careful enough themselves, often have servants whose ideas of good sanitary conditions are not of a very high standard. This is a time when no stone should be left unturned.

LILUOKALANI.

The incidents of the release, by parole-pardon, of the ex-queen substantially closes another scene in the miniature historic drama of Hawaii.

Whether the act, urged by some, if not many, supporters of the Government, and finally done by the Executive, is a wise one is no longer open to discussion. There need now be no quarrel with the fact. Many good and loyal people endorse it, many good and loyal people do not endorse it. When the actual history of the insurrection of January 6th is written, and it has not been written yet, it may appear that those who favor leniency advocate the wisest course. An honest, impartial discussion of the character of that event at the present time would stir up bad blood among the supporters of the Republic. So the subject may be left to future consideration.

While the ex-queen is now only a citizen, she has it in her power to do much for her own race, and much which may command the respect of the dominant element here; that is, the white alien races. Fortunate indeed will it be for her if she call to herself some wise adviser, who will recommend her to follow a few simple rules of conduct, which will cost her nothing but may be of great benefit to herself personally, and of decided benefit to the people she once ruled over. Even the unobtrusive example of the Queen Dowager is not an unworthy one for her to follow.

No one expects that she should clearly see the drift of political events, because she is a Polynesian; but every one can hope that she will, without anger or malice, accept the inevitable; that is, make the best of it. No doubt the great danger is that bad white advisers will confuse and distract her. The people who can really aid her are not anxious to volunteer their services. But experience may have taught her that it would be wise for her to take the pains to consult persons whom she knows to be honest and intelligent.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN TWEEDLE-DEE AND TWEEDLE-DUM.

The Nation in reviewing Dr. E. B. Underhills, "Tragedy of Morant Bay," which is an account of the insurrection in the island of Jamaica, and the cruel punishment inflicted by Governor Eyre, says:

"When two races, a stronger and a weaker one, are brought together, the only effectual security for peace and equity is the balance of justice held by the hand of the superior and impartial power. Representative government in Jamaica was sure to lead to a strife of races, to the oppression of the weaker race. The whites, as might have been expected, got power both legislative and judicial into their own hands, and used it in their own interests as a race."

The instant the Nation looks away from the "missionary thieves and pirates," who have, it seems, taken possession of these islands, it can take very just views of the relations of weaker and stronger races, and show most conclusively how natural and just it is for the stronger race to get on top. This simple, candid and philosophic spirit is at once disturbed, when the question about Hawaii is raised. The stronger race did here just what it has done elsewhere, but the Nation undertook, for some reason, to foretell utter disaster to the rule of the stronger race here, and, as a member in good and regular standing of the "Omniscient Club," cannot admit that it may have been in error.

The Nation has nothing to say about the "British pirates and thieves," who govern Jamaica and refuse to allow its half million of population any voice in the government. It is only when Hawaii is in question that it foams at the mouth, and it feels dreadfully sorry over the wickedness of some white people.

CHIEF JUSTICE IDE, of Samoa, says that there is a poll tax of \$1.00 in that kingdom, but it is not collected. If an attempt is made to collect it, the subjects at once go into rebellion. So, to keep them loyal, they are not called upon to pay it.

HILO AND THE CHOLERA.

We shall await with anxiety the reports about the landing of Sheriff Hitchcock on the island of Hawaii. The event of the deputy sheriff attempting to prevent the landing of the sheriff, because he may be "infected," will amuse the bystanders at least. On the whole, we believe that the sheriff will go up to stay.

The people of Hilo seem to have lost their heads. The Board of Health has had the other islands under consideration, as carefully as it has had the island of Oahu. It is in a better position to judge of the best course to take than those residing in the remote districts. Divided action is expensive, annoying and unnecessary. For the people of Hilo to suspect for a moment that their friends here would allow them to be put in jeopardy, is in the nature of an insult. At the same time, hasty action may be excused, for several reasons, but it cannot be justified. All this may also be said about the people of Kauai and Maui.

A CORRESPONDENT, whose letter will be found on another page, suggests that the steamers decline to carry the mails to ports on the other islands, unless passengers are allowed to land. We do not approve this suggestion. By reference to the civil code it will be seen that coasting vessels are by law required to carry the mails, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Government.

A PECULIAR CASE.

Physicians Puzzled by the Experience of Mrs. Bowen.

The Episcopal Hospital Said She Had Consumption.

(From the Record, Philadelphia, Pa.)

From no place in the world come stranger stories than from a city hospital. Some romantic, some horrible, many wonderful—aye, even miraculous.

Last July the Episcopal hospital admitted a woman whose pale and wasted face and racking cough proclaimed her the victim of that dread disease consumption. She gave her name as Mrs. Sallie G. Bowen, wife of Wm. G. Bowen, residence, 1849 Meighan St. The case was diagnosed, and she was told kindly, but bluntly, that she was in advanced stage of consumption. The examining physician even showed her the sunken place in her breast where the cavity in her lung was supposed to exist. She went home to her family a broken, disheartened woman with death staring her in the face.

That was the beginning of the story, the end was told by Mrs. Bowen, who no longer expects to die, to a reporter who visited her home. "I have been an ailing woman for many years," she began, "my trouble being in the throat and chest accompanied by a weakness that caused numerous fainting spells. In July, 1893, I fell from a hammock striking my head, and injuring my side. From this time on my trouble rapidly developed until the last of October, when it became so serious that I was nearly crazy with pain. Pain so terrible that it baffles description. Our family physician was called in and for the time being, alleviated the pain but the relief was only temporary. Why I was so bad that the physician sat by my bedside and gave me medicine every fifteen minutes. The first symptoms of consumption came in the form of a terrible cough, both night and day. From April until September I was constantly cold and kept wrapped up in blankets through the hottest weather. A terrible cough took possession of me, my breast was sore to the slightest touch, and my limbs were like cold clay. The hardest rubbing with the coarsest wool would not create the slightest flush, and the least exertion would so exhaust me that I could barely gasp for water.

"It was in July," as you know, that I went to the hospital, the last haven of hope, instead of which I received, as I then termed the terrible verdict of death. I continued under the hospital treatment, their kindness and liberality I will never forget, going to my bed at night, and during the day, rubbing with the coarsest wool would not create the slightest flush, and the least exertion would so exhaust me that I could barely gasp for water.

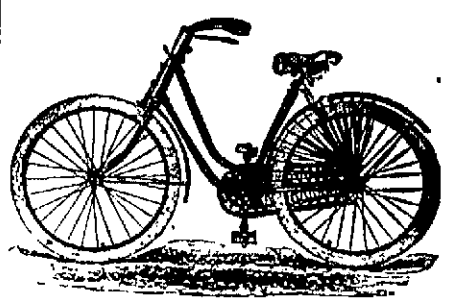
"It was when the clouds were the darkest that the first glint of sunshine came. Mr. Shumardine, a friend, who lives around at 1849 Meighan St., said to me, Mrs. Bowen, did you ever try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People? I had never heard of the medicine but in my condition could not turn a deaf ear to anything that offered relief. It was after considerable thought and investigation that I concluded to discontinue all the medicine I was taking, including cod liver oil, and depend entirely upon Pink Pills. That required courage, you say, not so much when I believed that I had to die anyway. I began to take the pills, at first with little improvement, but a warm and a tingling sensation in my limbs. Finally the cough disappeared, my chest lost its soreness and I began to gain flesh until I was fifteen pounds heavier. All this I owe to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and I cannot praise them too highly."

An impoverished condition of the blood, or a disordered condition of the nerves, is the fruitful source of most ills that afflict mankind, and to any thus affected Dr. Williams' Pink Pills offer a speedy and certain cure. No other remedy has ever met with such great and continued success, which is one of the strongest proofs that Dr. Williams' Pills are accomplishing all that is claimed for them. They are an unfailing cure for locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, palpitation of the heart, nervous prostration, diseases depending upon vitiated blood such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, curing all forms of weakness. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork, or excesses of any nature.

These pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockton, Canada, and 45 Holborn Viaduct, London, Eng. They are put up in round glass bottles, the wrapper covering which bears the full trade mark, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." As there are imitations of this wonderful remedy, see that the above trade mark is on every package you purchase, and promptly refuse all imitations and substitutions.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by The Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents, and all dealers in medicine.

Timely Topics



September 5, 1895.

American women are the only women in the world who do not by their dress indicate whether they are married or single. Of course those who follow in the wake of European etiquette would not appear with their daughters wearing a hat without strings, but the universal American woman buys what she likes, regardless whether it be matronly or not and what is worse her daughters will select articles of dress only suitable to married women.

In no other country is this the case. The independence of American women of today is something that the balance of the civilized world look upon and admire, and down deep in their hearts wish that the social form as regards dress were not so stringent.

Twenty years or even ten years ago, if a woman was to be seen riding astride they were classed as very manish and forward and must be kept at a respectable distance.

Greater still has been the emancipation of women of Paris, gay Paris, and today a traveler can see numberless women in knickerbockers and short coat jackets on promenade. The more conservative look at them from the corner of their eyes and wonder how they can be so bold, but the time has come when women in general have become indifferent to the comments that may be cast at them as regarding their dress.

The only comfortable way for a woman to ride a bicycle is to put on the bloomers and they deserve a great deal of credit in adopting the costume most applicable. Speaking of bicycles, we wish to remind you that our stock of *Monarch* has been replenished and will be delivered at our store today. The *Monarch* is still *Monarch* and cannot be superseded. In a racing wheel we offer you the *Tribune*. A purchaser of a *Tribune* may feel assured that he has got the finest bicycle in both design, quality and finish that good machinery and experience can produce. While there has been no effort made to advertise the *Tribune* wheel through the medium of racing machines, and have so far refrained from hiring men to ride them in races or breaking records, the *Tribune* racer has, nevertheless, earned a world wide reputation as an extremely fast and easy running machine and many riders of prominence have chosen it as their mount. The Cycloidal Sprocket has much to do with the popularity of this wheel as its advantages in sprinting are beyond all question, and racing men who have given a trial could not be induced to ride without it.

We wish to call your attention to the Alaska Refrigerator which was awarded the premium at the Midwinter Fair as the most compact, accessible and every way most suited to modern use. Warranted not to sweat and preserve ice and food better than any other.

The Hawaiian Hardware Co., Ltd.

Opposite Spreckels' Bank,

307 FORT STREET.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Work was suspended at the fertilizer works in Iwilei yesterday.

Frank L. Hoogs has been appointed business manager of the Hawaiian Star.

The next steamer for San Francisco will be the Alameda, due here on the 19th inst.

The entire refrigerating plant for the Electric Light Company was brought by the Australia.

A number of buildings in the vicinity of the old fishmarket, were destroyed by fire yesterday.

No persons residing in Honolulu can change their address without a permit from the Board of Health.

An office building will be erected at Halawa, the new burial spot; the foundation was laid on Saturday.

The five valleys around Honolulu are now guarded and no one will be allowed to enter without a permit.

Senator Hocking, of Maui, is still in town. Between the Legislature and the cholera he has had a long stay.

No vessel can leave for any port in the group without a permit from the Board of Health. This is a new order.

Mrs. Louisa McArdle, formerly a nurse at the Queen's Hospital, has been appointed nurse at the cholera hospital.

Papers, magazines and other reading matter, is solicited by the Board of Health for use at the cholera hospital.

Fresh meat and salt salmon were the only articles of food sold at the fishmarket yesterday. Dried fish is confiscated on sight.

The Rio Janeiro brought word that cholera had broken out on board of the Italian cruiser Umbria, lying at anchor at a Japanese port.

Mrs. Bacon was the only passenger that left on the Rio Janeiro from this port; Captain Smith was willing to take all that he could accommodate.

The Williams typewriter is the latest product in that line. It is an excellent writer and is warranted in every way. For particulars address "W. 6," this office.

Mail matter marked "S. G. Wilder" will be sent to San Francisco on the vessel of the same name, if left at the postoffice before 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

The next mail from San Francisco will be brought by the Coptic, due here on the 19th inst. She will have a party of Raymond tourists on board bound for Japan.

Two infected shanties were burned yesterday—one at Kalua and the other on Liliha street. Another shack at the first-mentioned place will be destroyed today.

Six leading business firms subscribed \$500 cash for the purpose of furnishing food and other necessities for Hawaiians. Up to Saturday night \$7700 had been subscribed.

Waikiki people received many messages from their friends yesterday requesting them to refrain from taking sea baths on account of the cholera cases which developed at Kalua.

Colonel George Macfarlane will remain in London until October; he will then leave with his family for home. Rumor has it that the Colonel is floating bonds for a new Hawaiian corporation.

The sum of \$8200 has been received by Messrs. Fairchild and F. W. Macfarlane for the supply of rations to needy natives. The people of Honolulu have been most liberal in their donations.

Dr. W. T. Monsarrat has been ill for some days, the cause being attributed to overwork. He has been reported dead several times during the past few days. The doctors say he will come around allright.

No more passenger trains will be run by the O. R. and L. Company until the quarantine is raised. A freight train will leave for Ewa mill every morning at 7 o'clock, returning to Honolulu in the afternoon.

A report comes from Hilo to the effect that the Claudine's passengers will meet with a warm reception and will not be allowed to land. Sheriff Hitchcock may straighten out the matter if the steamer goes tomorrow.

Passengers on the steamers outside are all well. It was stated yesterday morning that a case of cholera had developed on the steamer Kauai, but it was only a rumor. Dr. Day visited the ship; he found a member of the crew ill, but his trouble was not cholera.

No more congregations will be allowed on the streets or in any other place.

LATEST NEWS FROM MAUI.

Sanitary Precautions Being Taken in Every District.

A PLEASANT GARDEN PARTY.

Policeman Iwiena Kills a Chinaman in Trying to Arrest Him—Death of Thomas W. Everett—People of Island Object to Landing Chinese Laborers.

MAUI, Sept. 5th.—The Haku garden party which occurred during the evening of August 30th, on the grounds of H. P. Baldwin, was a most brilliant and successful event. Surrounding a pretty dell were booths of various colors and designs, huge Japanese umbrellas with tete-tete tables, and the quaintest little stage imaginable with its green curtain stretched between two royal palms. A myriad of colored lights twinkling here and there amid the foliage, shed soft lustre upon the scene. A large audience of natives and foreigners appreciated a pleasing program which consisted of vocal and instrumental music and an exhibition of wax works. C. H. Dickey acted the part of the lecturer, Dickens, showing to the public, wax models of some of the most famous characters in his novels. F. E. Atwater merits special mention for his assumption of the character of the immortal Pickwick and Miss Richards' negro melodies to the accompaniment of the banjo, were much applauded. Misses Millie Beckwith and Rattle Watson presided at the candy and lemonade tables, Misses King and Minnie Baldwin at the flower stand, Misses Aiken and May Baldwin at the souvenir booth, Mrs. Dickey dispensed coffee and sandwiches, and Mrs. H. G. Alexander had charge of the post office most conspicuous with its red, white and blue bunting. One hundred and forty-five dollars, a much larger sum than was anticipated, was raised for the benefit of native Sunday schools and other charities. The Ladies' Aid Society is to be congratulated on the success of their entertainment.

On Sunday afternoon, August 25th, a mass meeting of prominent citizens of Wailuku and Makawao districts was held at Wailuku court house to consider ways and means against a possible cholera epidemic. After sundry speeches by Drs. Aiken, Armitage and Raymond the following sanitary committee was chosen by the fifty or sixty gentlemen present: Dr. Armitage and Messrs. Chillingworth, Friel, Carter and Campbell for Wailuku; Messrs. Maynard and C. B. Miles for Kahului; Dr. Raymond and Messrs. D. Center and George Rudolph for Spreckelsville; and Dr. P. J. Aiken and Messrs. H. P. Baldwin, James Anderson, C. H. Dickey and W. E. King for Makawao. L. von Tempyke was afterwards appointed to look out for the Kula section. S. F. Chillingworth presided at the meeting which continued from 3:30 to 5:30 p. m.

During Saturday night, August 24th, between 8 and 9 o'clock Henry Iwiena, a Wailuku policeman, shot and killed a Chinaman named Ah Qual at Camp 3, Spreckelsville. Several days previously Ah Qual had been a witness in an opium-in-possession case which was tried in Wailuku. Deputy Sheriff Carter directly after the trial swore out a warrant against Ah Qual for perjury, but before the paper could be served the Chinaman escaped and hid in the cave for four or five days. It was while serving the warrant during the night of the 24th that Iwiena shot Ah Qual who was again trying to escape. Iwiena has waived examination and has been committed for trial.

During the past week or more, people on the plantations, ranches and in fact everybody has been busy disinfecting their premises. The Wailuku committee has caused one plank of the sidewalk all along Market street to be taken up and brought to light all manner of filth, "everything except a dead baby," as one of the committee remarked. Market street leads through the Chinese settlement.

Fred S. Armstrong is chief inspector of laborers' quarters on Pala plantation.

In case of cholera Wailuku people will use for a hospital the old "small pox" pest house erected in '81. This building is situated near the beach, between Kahului and Wailuku.

Makawao people will place their hospital on the southwestern boundary of Grove ranch.

Ex-Governor Thomas W. Everett died at his residence in Waikapa yesterday, the 4th inst., at 5:30 p. m. Mr. Everett has been a most prominent citizen of Maui for many years. He was Deputy Sheriff and Sheriff for more than forty years, and Governor of the island for several years. He was born in Boston, November 4, 1822, and during his residence of forty or fifty years on Maui has always been most highly esteemed for his honest and upright character. Professor Everett of Harvard College is his cousin. The funeral will take place this afternoon at 2 p. m.

Three of the Maunaloa Seminary teachers and a number belonging to Government schools are detained in Honolulu.

Deputy Sheriff Carter, in the absence of Sheriff L. A. Andrews in Honolulu, is acting as the chief executive officer of the island.

During Thursday, August 29th, the steamers Mokohi and Kilanea Hou arrived in Kahului, the former bringing the mail and the latter 100 Chinese laborers. These Chinamen came on the ill-fated Belgio and were imported by Awana for work on Spreckelsville plantation. The authorities at first denied them the privilege of landing at Kahului, but finally permitted them to come ashore without any luggage. Since then they have been quarantined at Camp 4, Spreckelsville. The people of Maui have been most uneasy since the

arrival of the Belgio's passengers, and would have been better satisfied if the celestials had been immediately sent back to Honolulu.

No. 1 flour is selling in some stores at \$2 a bag. This acts harshly with the poor native, for recently he has been compelled to use flour for poi instead of taro. In Makawao a barrel of poi is now worth \$8 25, while formerly it was sold for \$1 50. In case of a famine Maui has Kula beef, corn and potatoes to draw on.

During Tuesday evening, August 27th, Misses Richards and Greene gave a most successful concert in the Pala foreign church.

The alligator pear crop is a large one this year for Wailuku. The Queen and the St. Julien are the vessels still in Kahului harbor. It is said that the bark St. Julien draws more water than any vessel that has ever entered Kahului.

Weather—Light rains in Wailuku and Makawao.

CALLS IT AN OUTRAGE.

Correspondent Severely Criticizes Action of Hilo People.

MR. EDITOR:—The action of the Deputy Sheriff and people of Hilo, in refusing to allow a party of tourists to visit the volcano, after they had landed at Punaluu, was, to say the least, very arbitrary. The facts are these: The tourists, who came all the way from Boston and the Atlantic States, arrived in the Australia from San Francisco. They were told here that they could go to the volcano, provided they remained on the Australia and did not land in Honolulu. From the Australia they were transferred to the W. G. Hall, and left here with a clear bill of health, having strictly conformed to all the requirements of the local authorities. They were to land at Punaluu, thence to the volcano, and back to the steamer and Honolulu. They had not been exposed to the epidemic here in any way whatever, nor could their visit to the volcano under any possibility have carried the contagion. They did land at Punaluu, but by orders of the Deputy Sheriff were driven on board again like a drove of sheep, under threats of the bayonet.

The treatment that these tourists have received from the Deputy Sheriff and people of Hilo can be termed nothing less than a shame and an outrage, such as might be expected from Hottentots or Fijians, but such as no one could have dreamed of receiving from Hawaiians, who are reputed to be civilized and anxious to be annexed to a civilized republic. If persisted in, this course will stop all travel to the volcano or in fact to Hawaii. The doors of the volcano hotel may now be closed and bolted, the manager dismissed, and a notice posted on the gate, "No Tourists Allowed Here—By Order of the Hilo People!" and none will come.

If there be no other way to stop these crazy, childish freaks, let the captains of steamers be instructed by their owners not to deliver mails, nor papers nor freight of any kind whatever, until permission is given to any passengers who are allowed by the Board of Health of Honolulu to leave with clean passports, to land at their destination. The mails are no more free from contagion than such passengers are. Stop all the mails, and all supplies, food and everything else, until passengers free from contagion are allowed to land! "It's a poor rule that will not work both ways."

FREE TRADE AND SAILORS' RIGHTS.

TOUCHING INCIDENT.

Orphan Child Supplied With Food For Herself and Grandparent.

Some of the ladies of the Hawaiian Relief Committee have a very sad story to tell of a young native girl who called at the window of the depot for an allowance of food yesterday.

Just after having dealt out rations to an old man, a little tot, who could hardly reach up to the window, announced herself in a timid voice.

The lady whose duty it was to put the questions asked where her mother was.

"My mother is dead," said the little one.

"Then where is your father?"

"My father is dead, too," came the answer.

"How many of you live in the same house?"

"Just myself and my poor old grandmother, who has just come from the hospital."

There were tears in the eyes of the ladies standing near, and as the little girl handed up her bag, many willing hands were ready to fill it for her.

From all accounts Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is a Godsend to the afflicted. There is no advertisement about this; we feel just like saying it.—THE DEMOCRAT, Carrollton, Ky. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for H.I.

SUGAR MARKETS OF THE WORLD.

Large Increase of Stock in the Principal Countries.

Beet Sugar and Hongkong Sugar Having Their Effect Upon the Importation of Other Foreign Sugar.

The demand for refined is fair and the importations of Hongkong refined continue in considerable quantities, say Williams, Dimond & Co., in their latest circular. The importation of this sugar, together with the increasing production of beet sugar in this state are already having their effect upon the importations of other foreign sugars, and had the bounty, according to the McKinley bill, been continued, this coast, after a short period, would have supplied enough sugar for consumption here, and would doubtless have been an exporter of sugars.

The increased firmness previously reported could not be maintained, there being sufficient rain on the continent to favorably influence the weight of the roots and this has brought out speculative sellers and resulted in a decline of prices. Our latest mail advices from Germany of recent dates state that prices are not expected to go much higher, particularly for the present. It must be borne in mind that even with the shortage in crops that has been reported at various times, there still remains at latest uneven dates to August 15th, about 805,000 tons more stock in all the principal countries than last year. This must be entirely wiped out before there will be any actual scarcity of sugar in the world. Latest reports from Java received here recently, state that out of a crop of about 500,000 tons about 200,000 tons have already been sold there, a great part of which will find its way to America.

Cuba Crop.—Condition of affairs, as near as we can learn, continue about the same as previously advised, and it is impossible at this time to state anything accurately concerning the prospects of the next crop, as it is entirely uncertain. Total stocks of sugar at four ports U. S., Aug. 15th, 279,593 tons against 372,669 tons last year. Total stocks at six principal ports of Cuba, by cable same date, 250,000 tons against 253,301 tons last year. Total stocks of sugar in all the principal countries, 1,770,293 tons against 965,187 tons at same time last year. Affloats to the United States from all countries at above dates are estimated at about 70,000 tons against 30,000 tons last year.

MINISTER IRWIN MAKES DENIAL.

Japan Has no Designs on the Hawaiian Islands.

Hon. R. W. Irwin, Hawaiian Minister to Japan, was recently interviewed by Colonel Cockerell for the New York Herald, on the alleged scheme on the part of Japan to absorb the Hawaiian Islands.

"This style of talk is pure nonsense," said Minister Irwin. "Some sincere friends of the Hawaiian Government talk in this way in order to hurry action in the United States, and many insincere people indulge in it. Japan truly has no designs upon Hawaii. If she ever had she would have shown her hand when President Cleveland proposed to restore the Queen. She had two men-of-war at Honolulu at the time, and her action could have been made decisive. There are 25,000 Japanese in Hawaii now. The question of suffrage there was settled when the constitution was adopted. Anybody may become a citizen and voter by becoming naturalized and renouncing his allegiance to his native country. The Japanese who are in Hawaii are contract laborers. They intend to return to Japan when their terms of service expire."

"As soon as Formosa is opened up the Japanese will cease going to Hawaii. Formosa will be the great field for Japanese labor, for there the men can secure permanent homes and be all the while under their own flag. The Japanese do not care to alienate themselves. Formosa will be developed as a great sugar producing island. Japan will do the refining, and this sugar will compete with the Hawaiian product in the United States. As to Japan having designs upon Hawaii it is absolutely unfounded, as I know."

Back to Honolulu.

A conductor on the O. R. & L. railroad went to Waianae yesterday for the purpose of visiting with his

family. Thinking nothing of the possibility of being ejected from the place, he walked boldly to his home. He was called upon later by a delegation and with his family was despatched post haste to Honolulu, without being given time even to offer an argument. The fear of cholera has evidently taken firm hold of the people of Waianae as it has of those in other country places.

WORK OF RELIEF SOCIETY.

If any one not fully acquainted with the work of the Hawaiian Relief Committee could have spent a few moments at their depot watching the expression of thankfulness on the faces of the poor natives and heard them shower blessings upon those who were dealing out most liberally to them food with which to sustain their families and themselves, they would have immediately set themselves to do all in their power to assist in the charitable undertaking instead of offering doubtful compliments, samples of which have been heard in the last day or so.

The Hawaiian Relief Society is struggling bravely and buffeting the waves of discouragement which occasionally appear, with a vigor born not only of interest in behalf of the Hawaiians but a genuine spirit of crowning with success the efforts which have been started.

All through the hot hours of the day have the ladies of the Relief Committee done the work of preparing and dealing out rations to the needy Hawaiians. In many cases undoubtedly they have been imposed upon. They have realized that fact and have not been blindly treated to a game of "bluff." They do not intend that this little act shall continue, however, for after a thorough census of the native population of the city and suburbs is taken, they intend to ascertain the true state of affairs in every home. Each name will be recorded and when a Mr. Ioane Lapuale comes up to the window with an expression on his face akin to that of hunger, but savoring more of rascality, he will be "looked up" immediately. If he is found to be in good circumstances, neither tears nor food will be wasted.

The Relief Committee has not been able to get everything into perfect working order yet on account of the complication of matters in Honolulu, present perhaps in no other place. Advice is cheerfully and thankfully received from those who have a genuine interest in the work which is being undertaken.

At a meeting held yesterday afternoon members of the Relief Committee, representatives from the Central Committee and others were present.

After some discussion the following resolution was unanimously carried: Resolved, That the Hawaiian Relief Society cannot undertake the distribution of rations to persons of other nationalities.

Resolved, That the Hawaiian Relief Society will cheerfully, with the consent of contributors to its funds, contribute to the funds of other relief societies if necessary.

A motion to address circulars to the other islands, soliciting contributions to the Hawaiian Relief Society, was unanimously carried.

It was decided that rations of meat, bread, rice or poi be issued daily, and that rations of sugar and tea be issued once a week on Fridays.

Mr. Ned Macfarlane was appointed a committee to confer with the inspectors as to the proper position for a place from which to distribute to outside districts.

Mr. Fairchild stated that Henry Davis & Co. had offered ten pounds of tea a day; Hollister & Co. had contributed whatever they had sent to the society.

Other matters of interest to the committee were transacted and the meeting adjourned.

Several years ago I was taken with a severe attack of flux. I was sick in bed about ten days and could get nothing to relieve me, until I used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, which cured me, and has been a household remedy with us ever since. J. C. MARLOW, Decaturville, Mo. For sale by all dealers. BENSON, SMITH & Co., agents for H.I.

NOTICE

COFFEE PLANTERS.

Hulling and Cleaning Coffee.

We are prepared to handle COFFEE in the cherry and hull, with the latest improved machinery.

Send us your COFFEES, either direct or through your agents.

COFFEE taken from ship's side, hulled, cleaned and delivered to any designated warehouse in this city.

No charge for insurance and storage while COFFEES are in our mills.

ATLAS COFFEE MILLS, SAN FRANCISCO.

J. A. FOLGER & CO., Proprietors.

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BUSINESS COLLEGE,
24 Post Street, - - San Francisco
FOR SEVENTY-FIVE DOLLARS

This college instructs in Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Telegraphy, Penmanship, Drawing, all the English branches and everything pertaining to business for full six months. We have 16 teachers and give individual instruction to all our pupils.

A Department of Electrical Engineering has been established under a thoroughly qualified instructor. The course is thoroughly practical. Send for circular. C. S. HALEY, Secretary.

THE WOMAN'S RELIEF SOCIETY.

Officers Elected and Plans Made to Assist Hawaiians

Thoroughly Cooked Poi and Other Necessaries Will Be Furnished—Funds Coming in Promptly.

MR. EDITOR:—The Women's Hawaiian Relief Society was organized Friday at 3 p. m., in the office of Mrs. E. M. Nakuina, and the following officers unanimously elected: President, Mrs. S. C. Allen; vice-president, Mrs. E. Kekaani Pratt; treasurer, Mrs. Fred Macfarlane; secretary, Mrs. Emma M. Nakuina; directors, Mrs. James Campbell, Mrs. Geo. C. Beckley and Mrs. A. A. Haaelele.

After some discussion on business the ladies went by invitation to the Chamber of Commerce and there met J. O. Carter, George Fairchild and Fred Macfarlane, who had been actively engaged in securing money to be expended for charitable purposes. Said money was placed at the disposal of the society.

Mr. Carter made some remarks of a business nature that were listened to very attentively as he proceeded to explain the working of a system of checks or tickets, etc. Mr. Carter further volunteered his services to aid in the practical working of said system. It was voted that his services be most thankfully accepted.

The present plans of the society are to furnish disinfected poi to distressed ones today, for there is an immediate and urgent demand for that necessity of Hawaiian diet. It has been urged by the natives that the cutting off of their regular diet has brought on bowel complaints, weakened them, and made them easy prey for cholera. It is the intention of the society to give tea or coffee and bread in the morning, a dinner of poi and stewed meats with tea at dinner, and tea or coffee and bread again for supper. It is hoped that the work of setting fire-places, boiler, tanks, etc., will be so far advanced by this evening as to enable the committee to carry out this program in full tomorrow. For today only poi and stew will be delivered to the distressed ones.

There were no facilities on the premises offered, No. 15 Bethel street, for cooking, poi making, rebolling, etc., and the ladies are necessarily very much hampered by the lack of it. A shed is being put up and all necessary conveniences. Allen Herbert besides placing the building at the disposal of the association very generously takes charge of the cooking department, and with his well known skill and experience, well prepared and wholesome food is most certainly assured.

It is intended to take all poi, though cleanly made and prepared with boiled water, put it in small bags and plunge them into boiling water, keeping it in for two hours, when the bag will be cooled and then properly thinned to eating consistency with cooled, boiled water and strained. It is believed that this process will effectually dispose of the cholera germs as far as the poi furnished is concerned. It is also the intention to have cold, boiled water always on hand for any one who may want a drink. Firewood in small bundles will be furnished to the needy, that they may at least always have boiled water and warmed drinks. Tea, coffee and bread, if desired and the applicant comes furnished with a proper receptacle and the meat tickets of the association, will be allowed to be taken home as well as the poi and stew.

It is possible that clothing in some instances, will have to be given to those who may in the necessary work of cleaning up by the Board of Health have all their effects destroyed, but that is a matter for future consideration. It is the intention to make daily statements of the number relieved and perhaps weekly statements of expenditures as the officers of the society feel that it is only due to the public who have generously responded to the call for assistance.

The ladies had quite a little subscription list among themselves irrespective of those obtained through the efforts of the gentlemen. Mrs. Thomas Foster heading the list with \$100.

EMMA M. NAKUINA.

HONOLULU, Sept. 6, 1895.

HORSES For Sale

To Arrive by Schooner Aloha

22 HEAD OF
22 Standard Bred Horses

'Direct,' 'Dexter,' 'Prince,'

'Electioneer,' 'Eros.'

And other famous strains.

TRACK HORSES, FAST ROAD
HORSES, FAMILY HORSES,
HACK HORSES.

These Horses will be offered at very low prices. For further information enquire of

S. G. WILDER.

4090 1687-1w

Notice of Assignment.

TSUKI & COMPANY, OF PAPAIONA, having made an assignment to the undersigned for the benefit of their creditors, all persons having any claims against said firm of Tsuki & Company, are requested to present them at once, and all persons indebted to the above estate must make immediate payment to F. W. Bindt at PAPAIONA, or to the undersigned, at HAWAII, CHMILT.

Hono lulu, August 24, 1895.

4082 1w 1684-1m

The HAWAIIAN GAZETTE COMPANY manufacture rubber stamps of all descriptions.

HILO TOWN IS PANIC STRICKEN.

Sheriff William Would Not Allow
Hall Passengers to Land

PROVISIONS ARE GROWING SHORT.

Hilo People Will Use Armed Force to
Prevent Passengers from Being
Landed—Steamer Hawaii Chartered
to Bring Rice to the Plantations.

In a private letter, dated September 5th, from a well-known resident of Kau, Hawaii, the following accurate information regarding the attempt of the captain of the steamer W. G. Hall to land passengers and freight at Hilo ports, is contained:

"The Hall arrived at Punaluu this morning with freight and passengers, but Deputy Sheriff Williams telephoned over from Hilo not to allow any passengers or freight to be landed. By the time his message arrived at Punaluu, all the passengers had been landed on the wharf. They were, however, refused permission to leave it.

"When the Deputy Sheriff heard passengers had been landed he ordered William Yates, his deputy in Kau, to have them sent on board the Hall again, and in case of resistance being offered, to use force.

"The Deputy Sheriff sent the following note to Captain Simerson:

PUNALUU, Sept. 5, 1895.
CAPTAIN SIMERSON, on board steamer W. G. Hall.

DEAR SIR:—According to strict orders of G. H. Williams, Deputy Sheriff of Hawaii, I hereby notify you that it is his orders that you will not land any passengers or freight on the island of Hawaii.

Respectfully yours,
W. J. YATES,
Deputy Sheriff for Kau.

"It seems that a mass meeting of citizens had been held at Hilo Court House September 4th. A committee had been appointed to confer with the agent of the Board of Health in regard to the landing of passengers and freight on the island of Hawaii. They concluded to allow nothing but the mail to land.

"The same committee met this morning with the agent of the Board of Health in the Sheriff's office in Hilo. Deputy Sheriff Williams' action in not allowing the Hall to land anything but the mail was fully endorsed.

"The passengers made a most terrific kick, but concluded to go aboard again, as there was no other alternative.

"Nearly everybody, except the planters, back Williams in the stand he has taken. The report from Hilo is that if the planters try to land any freight or passengers from Honolulu the citizens will meet them half-way with rifles. If the planters do attempt anything it will have to be with force.

"Had the passengers from the Hall landed and gone to the volcano, there would have been a guard put on the road from Hilo to the volcano and nobody from this side would have been allowed to go to Hilo. We would in that case have been in quarantine.

"The citizens are red hot against the Board of Health for sending up the Chinamen from the quarantine station. I understand from good authority that the Kilanea Hou landed the Chinamen before the physician received his instructions from the Board of Health. The people say, had they known they were to be landed along the Hamakua coast, they would have stopped them, and that on a very short notice too.

"A guard is to be put on at Kahuku ranch to stop all communication between this and the Kona district, as the Hall landed freight all along the coast on her way up. A passenger or two were landed also.

"The Hilo planters have chartered the steamer Hawaii. She will leave tomorrow morning for Kauai and the windward side of Oahu in search of rice, etc. She expects to get supplies from either Kauai or Koolau, Oahu. The plantations have enough provisions to last them from two to three weeks.

"Planters on the other side are writing by this mail to their agents and will have them charter a steamer in San Francisco. She can come direct to Hilo with a load of supplies.

"The new telephone line from here through Kona is now within two miles of Hookea, and Lakalo, the Deputy-Sheriff, telephoned this morning that they were to hold a mass meeting of the people from all the districts and send a petition to the Government asking them not to allow any more passengers or freight to be landed in Kona. The Sheriff's orders are not to allow the Hall to land any freight on her way down."

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

KAU (Hawaii), Sept. 6.—The Hall arrived at Punaluu at 6.30 o'clock this morning with tourist passengers and freight, the former taken direct from the Australia without landing in Honolulu, but notwithstanding this fact and that the Hall herself had not been alongside the wharf in Honolulu or any of her crew having been ashore and carrying a clean bill of health from the Board of Health, imperative orders in compliance with the wishes of the Hilo people were telephoned over that passengers and freight should not be allowed to be put ashore, the passengers were allowed to reach and land on the wharf and a conference took place on the telephone between Dr. Capron and Deputy Sheriff Yates of Kau on the one side and Sheriff Williams of Hilo on the other, the former gentleman putting the fact before Mr. Williams that as the Hall had left Honolulu with a clean bill of health, that the passengers had been transferred direct from the Australia without touching shore and that Captain Simerson carried a permit from the Board of Health to land passengers and freight, there could be no danger in putting the same ashore, but no arguments could prevail against the stolidity of Williams whose only reply to all arguments was that nobody not nothing was to be allowed to land and on learning that the tourists were on the wharf he gave an emphatic order that they be ordered into the boat and if resistance was offered that force should be used to compel them to comply.

Some rather emphatic language was used during the conversation on the wire, such as "d—n the Board of Health, we can run this island ourselves and will do it," and it was plainly developed that Hilo has reached a stage of first-class panic. Amongst other things that were said was that if the Hall landed freight, Kau would be quarantined.

If this force of quarantining a healthy vessel is kept up, we in Kau shall soon be in a state of famine, there is about one week's supply of provisions on hand and when that is gone there is nothing but starvation to face us.

It is said that the steamer Hawaii is chartered by Hilo planters to go look for rice round the islands, but there is little comfort in this as it is not likely she can gather enough to serve all the plantations.

There are many rumors around as to what the Hilo people have threatened to do under certain circumstances, such as, if any attempt was made to land in Hilo from any vessel coming from Honolulu armed resistance would be made and that if it had been known that the Belgio Chinamen were to be landed by the Kilanea Hou at the different plantations, that an army of Hiloites would have been detailed to resist such landing. Taken altogether it can be said that Hilo people are in a very dangerous state of panic in which they are not capable of thinking of anybody's rights but their own, in fact they seem not capable of thinking at all but are wholly carried away by the impulse of their panic stricken nerves.

PRECAUTIONS AT LAHAINA.

Another Meeting of Citizens—Object to Landing Chinese.

LAHAINA (Mau), Sept. 5.—Wednesday morning, August 28th, a call was circulated for a citizens' meeting to be held in the Lahaina court house at 7 o'clock in the evening. Judge Kahaulelio was in the chair. In the absence of Mr. Nahaolele, John Richardson was chosen interpreter. The chairman stated that the meeting was called for the purpose of ascertaining the news regarding the cholera. A letter from W. O. Smith to Dr. Davidson was read by the secretary. It stated that there had been six definite cases of cholera in Honolulu, five proving fatal; but that there had not been a new case for three days at the time the letter was written. The secretary also read a letter from Cecil Brown to F. H. Hayselden stating that one condition on which the Mokoli had been allowed to go out was that there was to be no mingling of the crew with the people on shore. It was noted in the discussion that no orders to that effect had been received at Lahaina and that the condition had not been observed here. The secretary then read a letter from Sheriff Andrews to Deputy-Sheriff Baldwin, saying that the action of Dr. Davidson in refusing to allow the freight of the Kaala to be landed at Lahaina had met with general approval.

Mr. Hayselden reported that the services of the committee appointed at the last meeting had been accepted by the agents of the Board of Health, and that they had been at work. Mr. Baldwin spoke appreciatively of the work done by the committee. As it was generally conceded that the work to be done was entirely too great for six men to accomplish, fourteen more were appointed to work under the direction of Dr. Davidson. The meeting then adjourned subject to the call of the chair.

Considerable indignation is felt at Lahaina at the manner in which the Board of Health seems to have trifled with the matter of quarantine. Provisions and feed are brought from Malaea in whale boats, because the Hall is commanded not to carry freight between ports here lest the disease be spread by the sailors, who left Honolulu a week ago. Yet Chinamen are landed at Kahului by sailors who left Honolulu much later. This seems to need an explanation. If the Board had given the people the benefit of the doubt and kept the Chinamen away till the contagion was beyond doubt, they would have avoided a number of unpleasant remarks.

Unhappy Kan District.

A correspondent writing from Kau states that unless provisions arrive soon there will be a famine. The residents of the district do not approve of Deputy Sheriff Williams' action. The writer also states that Hilo people threaten to put guards at the Volcano House if Kau does not cut off communication with Kona.

In a recent letter to the manufacturers, Mr. W. F. Benjamin, editor of the Spectator, Randolph, N. Y., says: "It may be a pleasure to you to know the high esteem in which Chamberlain's medicines are held by the people of your own state, where they must be best known. An aunt of mine, who resides at Dexter, Iowa, was about to visit me a few years since, and before leaving home wrote me, asking if they were sold here, stating if they were not she would bring a quantity with her, as she did not like to be without them." The medicines referred to are Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, famous for its cures of colds and croup, Chamberlain's Pain Balm, for rheumatism, lame back, pains in the side and chest, and Chamberlain's Cholera, Colic and Diarrhea Remedy, for bowel complaints. These medicines have been in constant use in Iowa for almost a quarter of a century. The people have learned that they are articles of great worth and merit, and unequalled by any other. They are for sale here, by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for H.



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H. S. TREGLOAN & SON

Offer to the Public Their Entire
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Reduction of
40 Per Cent.

SACK
SUITS at \$18.00
\$20.00
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PANTS at \$4.50
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This Offer is for Cash Only!

Our name is sufficient guarantee for good workmanship.

DISINFECT

Your premises and thus remove the cause of sickness. An ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure. Among the many good disinfectants which we have, we would call particular attention to the following:

Copperas, Chloride Lime,

Carbolic Acid, Carbolic Powder,

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Use LOLA MONTES CREME. Skin Food and Tissue Builder. Does not cover, but heals and cures blemishes of the skin. Makes the tissues firm and builds up the worn-out muscle fibers, and makes them plump. Lowest in price and best in value. 75 CENTS LARGEST FOR MRS. HARRISON'S FACE BLEACH. Cures most aggravated cases of Freckles, Blackheads, Flesh Worms, Sunburn, Sallowiness, and Moth Patches. Quick in action and permanent in effects. PRICE \$1.
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For sale by HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY, 523 Fort Street, Honolulu.
Any lady call at Hollister Drug Company will be given a Lady's Journal containing a Beauty Lecture written by Mrs. Nettie Harrison.

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RICHARD A. MCCURDY, President.

Assets December 31, 1894, \$204,638,783.96

A Good Record the Best Guarantee for the Future.

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO

S. B. ROSE,

General Agent for the Hawaiian Islands.

The PACIFIC HOSPITAL STOCKTON, CAL.

—UNOFFICIAL MANAGEMENT OF—
DR. J. P. CLARK, Medical Sup. I. DR. C. C. CLARK, Medical Manager.



PRIVATE HOSPITAL for the CARE and TREATMENT of MENTAL and NERVOUS DISEASES, MORPHINE and COCAINE HABITS.
THE Hospital is situated on known as The Pacific Hospital is especially devoted to the care and treatment of Mental and Nervous Diseases. The buildings are capacious and comfortable, and are situated on a beautiful and healthy site, and are surrounded by attractive grounds of 40 acres in extent, with extensive gardens and pleasure walks. Its advantages over public institutions in facility of admission and proper extra accommodations, if required, are obvious. For terms and other particulars apply to the Management. REFERENCES: Dr. J. P. CLARK, Medical Sup. I. Dr. C. C. CLARK, Medical Manager. Dr. W. H. MAY, San Francisco. Dr. R. H. PIERCE, San Francisco. Dr. E. H. WOOLSEY, San Francisco. Dr. J. S. TITUS, San Francisco. Dr. G. A. SHURTLEWORTH, Napa, late State Insane Asylum, 1880-81.

BENSON, SMITH & CO.,

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PHARMACISTS.

DEALERS IN

PURE DRUGS,

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At the Lowest Prices.

COR. OF FORT AND HOTEL STREETS.

Metropolitan Market
KING STREET.

Choicest Meats

From Finest Herds.

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Families and Shipping Supplied

ON SHORT NOTICE

AT THE

Lowest Market Prices

All Meats delivered from this market are Thoroughly Chilled immediately after killing by means of a Bell-Coleman Patent Dry Air Refrigerator. Meat so treated retains all its juicy properties and is guaranteed to keep longer after delivery than freshly-killed meat.

Beaver Saloon.

H. J. NOLTE, - Prop.

Begs to announce to his friends and the public in general that he has opened the above saloon, where

FIRST-CLASS REFRESHMENTS

Will be served from 3 a. m. till 10 p. m., under the immediate supervision of a competent Chef de Cuisine.

THE FINEST GRADES OF

Tobaccos,

Cigars, Pipes and

Smokers' Sundries

Chosen by a personal selection from first-class manufacturers has been obtained and will be added to from time to time.

One of Brunswick & Balke's
Celebrated Billiard Tables

Connected with the establishment, where lovers of the cue can participate.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection with the Canadian-Australian Steamship Line Tickets Are Issued

To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS:

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Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

For tickets and general information apply to

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PIANO

Is the famous KROEGER. It is always in the van of improvement. We are showing a

NEW-STYLE KROEGER

That has recently been put on the market. It is a gem. Liberal discount for cash. Call and see it. It is a beauty.

PIANOS kept in tune for one year gratis. Old instruments taken as part payment. Tuning and repairs a specialty.

T. W. BERGSTROM,
THRUM'S BOOK STORE,
Honolulu, H. I.

INSURANCE

Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd.

AGENTS FOR

FIRE, LIFE and MARINE
INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Co

Of London for FIRE & LIFE.

Established 1836.

Accumulated Funds, £3,975,000.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN

MARINE INSURANCE CO., Ltd.,
Of Liverpool for MARINE.

Capital - - £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates.

Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Ltd., Agents.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co.
OF BERLIN.

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OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a General Agency here, and the undersigned, General Agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the seas at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Gnl. Agts.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

General Insurance Company for Sea, River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned General Agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the seas at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

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Life and Fire

Insurance Ag'ts.

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

Of Boston.

Elno Fire Insurance Company

Of Hartford.

North British and Mercantile
INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL ASSETS 31ST DEC., 1894,
£11,671,018 2s. 2d.

1—Authorized Capital, £3,000,000
Subscribed Capital, 2,750,000
Paid-up Capital, 687,500 0 0
2—Fire Funds, 2,110,992 7 3
3—Life and Annuity Funds, 8,572,525 14 12

£11,671,018 2s. 2d.

Revenue Fire Branch, 1,546,856 18 2

Revenue Life and Annuity Branches, 1,358,821 10 0

£2,905,678 15 4

The accumulated funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & CO.,
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Trans-Atlantic Fire Insurance Company
OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and reserve, reichmarks, 6,000,000

Capital their reinsurance companies, 101,650,000

Total reichmarks, 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Company
OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and reserve, reichmarks, 8,830,000

Capital their reinsurance companies, 35,000,000

Total reichmarks, 43,830,000

The undersigned, General Agents of the above two companies for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc., also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss of damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO.

The Liverpool and London and Globe
INSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1836.

Assets, - - \$42,032,000

Net Income, - - 9,079,000

Claims Paid, - - 112,509,000

Takes Risks against Loss or Damage by Fire on Buildings, Machinery, Sugar Mills, Dwellings and Furniture on the most favorable terms.

BISHOP & CO.

THE SCOURGE STILL RAMPANT.

Eight Cases for Saturday and Six for Yesterday.

CHINESE STRUCK LAST NIGHT.

Light Death Rate Yesterday—The Board of Health Want No Asiatic Freight—Code of Quarantine Signals—Sanitary Inspection—Cholera Record to Date.

[From Monday's Daily.]
Cases reported Saturday..... 8
Sunday to midnight..... 6
Previously reported..... 48

Total..... 62
Deaths previously reported..... 37
Deaths on Saturday..... 7
Deaths to midnight, Sunday..... 1

Total..... 45
From sundown to midnight last night two new cases were reported at the Health Office—one, Luika by name, found at Kalia, beyond Kaka-ako; the other, a Chinese, found on Punchbowl street. The latter was employed as a servant in the house occupied by Becky Bishop.

The reports from midnight Friday and midnight Saturday, and up to sundown Sunday appear below:

RECORD FOR SATURDAY.

Saturday's situation showed one of the worst days since the beginning of the plague. As was anticipated, another crop of cases put in an appearance. It is hoped the stringent measures taken to provide for house to house visitation will effectively put a stop to the spread of cholera which has been evident in the last week.

Following is a record of cases to midnight Saturday:

KALA (w), resident of Honoukaha, taken sick 8 p. m. September 8th. Dead when reported at 10 a. m. September 7th.

KEALALAINA (w), resident of Kaimakapili, taken sick 8 a. m. and reported at 12:30 p. m. Died at 2:30 p. m. Mrs. CARROL, American, resident of Likelike street, taken sick at 1:30 a. m. and reported at 12:40 p. m. Died at 11:50 p. m.

KANINAU, resident of Palama, taken sick Friday night. Dying when reported at 1:10 p. m. Dead when physician arrived. Ate newly-dried fish Friday.

BECKY BISHOP, resident of Punchbowl street, taken sick September 4th and reported at 3:15 p. m.

UNA (w), resident of Aala, taken sick September 3d. Dead when reported at 4 p. m.

C. L. DODGE, American, resident of Likelike street, taken sick in the morning, reported at 2:30 p. m. and died at 11:30 p. m.

PAUKO, resident of Waipio, taken sick 10 p. m. and reported immediately. Died at noon.

TO SUNDOWN, SUNDAY.

Following were reported to sunset Sunday:

POEPOE, resident of Waipio, taken sick 10 p. m. September 7th, and reported at 8:30 a. m. September 8th.

JOHN PAWA, resident of Waipio, taken sick at 10 p. m. September 7th, and reported at 8:30 a. m. September 8th.

KEPANO, boy, six months old, resident of Waipio, taken sick at 12 noon.

BABELA, resident of Kalia, taken sick on the 7th and reported at 3:52 p. m. Dying when reported. Died at 5:30 p. m.

MEETING ON SATURDAY.

At a public meeting of the Board of Health held 3 p. m. Saturday, there were present President Smith, Ministers Hatch, Damon and King; Dr. Cooper, McGrew, Wood, Nichols and Grossman; Messrs. A. W. Carter, T. F. Lansing, Kelipio, J. T. Waterhouse, Andrew Brown, Rufus Spalding, Vizzavona, Gonsalves, Gallagher, Eben Low, Beckley, Soper, Frank Damon, Wright, Dexter, Angus, Naone, Professor Alexander, Captain Misk, Dr. Birnie.

President Smith outlined the cholera situation from 10:30 a. m. Friday to 12:30 p. m. Saturday. There had been four cases since that time. The case of a child at the corner of King and Punchbowl streets not being reported until dead, emphasized more and more the need of house to house visitation. Concealment of cases was most dangerous. The same thing had been experienced with the natives in 1881 and 1882 when smallpox was epidemic. They had great fear of having their relatives and friends taken away from them and being buried without their seeing anything more of the dear ones. The impression that the "haole" doctors were killing the natives had gained such headway that it was almost an impossibility to remove it.

The report of the Central Committee was read with the names of the nineteen men appointed to be heads of the various districts into which the city had been divided.

President Smith said J. A. McCandless had taken charge of the operations necessary to the preparation of the new cholera cemetery. A rough building, 12x40, would be completed Sunday and supplies for workmen sent down to the camp as soon as possible. The same party which had been employed digging graves on the Makiki Punchbowl slope would do the work at the new place.

President Smith asked that he be given the authority to appoint J. A. Cassidy and W. L. Wilcox agents of the Board of Health. Unanimously granted.

President Smith thought it necessary to put the Mokoli in quarantine at once for the purpose of conveying supplies to the settlement at Moloai. They were running short of supplies. It was decided to allow no vessel of any description whatever to leave this port for ports on the other islands without written permit from the

Board of Health. This action was taken on account of a certain sailing vessel trying to leave port lately.

President Smith recommended raising of quarantine on several places.

Rufus Spalding wanted to know if the milk supply of the city had been investigated.

Dr. Wood did not see that such action could do any good. Milk should be boiled anyway.

Dr. McGrew was asked to offer some advice with respect to improving the cholera situation. He had seen people fishing in the country districts. Had learned that it was absolutely necessary for them to do this or starve. Some of the places were so far away from town that natives could not come to the depot of supplies of the relief committee. Would arrangements be made for sending food into these country districts? Dr. McGrew thought care should be taken with respect to classifying every suspicious appearing sickness as cholera. Careful diagnosis should be taken. Did not mean to criticize the work done by physicians. Merely wanted to emphasize the need of care.

President Smith was only afraid physicians had gone a little too far the other way.

Dr. McGrew, in continuing, said it was the time of the year when cholera morbus, diarrhoea and other diseases akin to these, were prevalent. Called attention to the first cases in Luna-Hilo Home.

Dr. Wood said he had been treating a young Hawaiian girl for diarrhoea for the space of a week and had succeeded in stopping it. Later he had traced cholera in three cases to that girl.

No more business remained to be transacted and the Board adjourned.

REGARDING STEAMER RIO JANEIRO.

A meeting of the Board of Health was held Sunday morning at 9 o'clock instead of the afternoon, as usual. There were present President Smith, President Dole, Drs. Emerson, Wood, Day; Ministers Hatch, Damon and King; Messrs. Lansing, J. T. Waterhouse, Kelipio, Reynolds, Hackfeld, Subr, Swanzy, Walker, Giffard, W. F. Allen, Canavaro, Gonsalves, G. W. Smith, Kennedy, McIntyre, Schaefer and others.

President Smith read the consular bill of health of the steamer Rio de Janeiro stating that there were 27,575 cholera cases in Japan with 17,892 deaths to date from beginning of present outbreak. She had 263 Chinese and 20 Japanese immigrants for this port and had one death at sea. There were 580 tons of freight for this port—300 tons Japanese freight and 280 tons from Hongkong. The question seemed to be what should be done with the freight. The immigrants had been landed yesterday.

T. F. Lansing moved to have the steamer placed in quarantine six days before discharging freight.

J. F. Hackfeld said nothing would be gained by placing the vessel in quarantine. Fumigate the freight and then allow her to discharge.

J. T. Waterhouse said the danger would be in the handling of the freight.

Dr. Wood was of the opinion that the freight would not be in any safer condition for handling at the end of five days than it was at the present time. It should not be landed until fumigated.

G. W. Smith said fumigating with sulphur fumes would be sufficient if kept up long enough. The fumes would permeate the wood and the interior of packages, except sealed metallic containers.

W. F. Allen was of the opinion that if the freight could be properly fumigated it should be landed. Otherwise it should not.

Dr. Day said the only way of having the work done properly was to break the original packages and subject them to sulphur fumes for forty-eight hours.

G. W. Smith believed that the warm, moist air in a ship's hold was just the right medium for propagating the germ of cholera, and they would swarm on to the end of the ship to the other through the clean freight and everything else.

T. F. Lansing held that if there was danger of cholera germs getting down into the artesian water supply from the bodies of the cholera victims, there would be danger to a much greater degree from freight in the same hold.

J. A. Gonsalves was of the opinion that nothing should be landed except mails. B. F. Dillingham agreed with Mr. Gonsalves that not a pound of freight should be landed from the Rio de Janeiro. [Applause.]

T. F. Lansing favored notifying the agents that no freight would be allowed to be landed and requesting the Minister of Foreign Affairs that no more freight be received from any Japanese port until further notice.

Consul Canavaro said no freight ought to be allowed to land; likewise no passengers from Japan. This was the time for Honolulu to take radical measures when her own people were being stricken. The quarantine station was needed as a hospital for the sick here. If the disease should get in among the poor people residing on the slopes of Punchbowl there would be great danger to the children on account of their numbers.

Dr. Day said the principle of modern quarantine was to disinfect and make clean that which was unclean.

W. M. Giffard said, as the freight was not absolutely required here, there would be no hardship encountered in refusing to allow it to be landed.

Motion to recommend not to land any freight from the Rio de Janeiro carried unanimously.

F. A. Schaefer asked if the vote taken covered return of freight from San Francisco.

J. B. Atherton said the action taken covered return of the freight. The general public numbering about sixty prominent citizens retired and the Board proceeded to take action upon the above recommendation.

Minister Hatch suggested that the Board keep in mind the precedents of the "Madras case" and continue the quarantine from time to time, that the crew of the Rio de Janeiro with no outside help, be required to handle her own freight and that said freight be transferred to a hulk. Let her be quarantined outside and give her the option of going on or remaining in quarantine. After further discussion the following resolution was read:

Resolved, that in the opinion of the

Board of Health the steamship Rio de Janeiro is infected so as to endanger the public health and that a quarantine of at least seven days outside of the harbor must be performed by said vessel before any freight will be allowed to be landed from said vessel, and that thereafter all freight now on said vessel must be fumigated to the satisfaction of the Board before being landed.

On motion the resolution was adopted.

THE SANITARY INSPECTORS.

The committee of ten appointed by the Board of Health to divide the city into districts and to provide for inspectors to make a thorough house to house visitation and render accurate reports on the situation in the various districts, have done their work. People will now have the satisfaction of knowing that all cases of sickness will be reported and the matter of concealment almost if not entirely done away with.

As soon as the committee was given authority by the Board of Health to start the work, the city was divided into twenty districts and a competent person placed over each. Under him were appointed deputies. Saturday was spent in organizing.

The head man of each district called his men together, provided them with books and gave them instructions as to mode of procedure.

The inspectors were up and stirring early Sunday morning with their books in their hands and ready for business. Each house was visited, a complete census taken and a thorough inspection of premises gone through with. Today everything will be in complete working order and anything that was left out Sunday will be attended to.

Following are the districts into which the city has been divided, together with the head of each:

1. James A. Low—Makai King, east line from Tram to Nuuanu stream and sea.
2. T. A. Lloyd—East Kamehameha School, mauka King, west Liliha.
3. Brother Francis—Mauka King, west Nuuanu stream, mauka Beretania, west Nuuanu street, makai School, east Liliha.
4. Henry Smith—Nuuanu street, mauka Beretania, west Alapai, east extension Emma up Punchbowl, makai School.

5. H. Holmes—East Nuuanu street, makai Beretania west of Nuuanu stream.
6. A. V. Gear—East Nuuanu street, makai Beretania and west of Alakea to sea.
7. J. H. Fisher—Beretania, Queen, Alakea and Punchbowl streets.
8. C. B. Wilson—Makai Queen street to sea, between Alakea and Old Plantation.

9. F. J. Lowrey—Punchbowl to Waikiki road makai of Beretania.
10. H. E. Cooper—Makai of Beretania from head of Waikiki road to and including Waikiki and Mollili.
11. Wm. Auld—Waialae beyond ridge from sea mauka.

12. Antone Perry—Palolo.
13. Walter Dillingham—Mauka, mauka of Beretania, east of Punahou.
14. George P. Castle—Above Beretania, Makiki to Alapai.
15. D. L. Naone—Pauoa Valley mauka of School and Punchbowl.

16. George Carter—Nuuanu Valley mauka of Pauoa and Judd streets.
17. C. E. Bishop—Mauka of School, makai of Judd, east of Liliha, west of Punchbowl hill.
18. A. Fernandez—Kalihi.
19. Wm. Mutch—Moanalua.
20. Jos. Marden—Nuuanu avenue to Punchbowl hill. Bounded by School street and Pauoa road.

QUARANTINE SIGNAL CODE.

The following code is printed for the benefit of mariners. It may be used by all steamers in quarantine:

Hawaiian flag, and house flag at the fore, meaning: Want immediate medical assistance.

Hawaiian flag at the main, 7 a. m.—noon and 5 p. m.: All well on board; to fly fifteen minutes.

White flag at the fore—Want water.

White flag at the main—Want provisions.

White flag and house flag at fore—Want coal.

House flag and white flag at the main—Send off boat.

Hawaiian flag, house flag and white flag at fore—Police signal.

The flags to be hoisted in the order they are written by E. F. CAMERON, commanding U. S. S. Claudine.

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SUN CHOLERA MIXTURE.

Anticipating a strong demand for cholera remedies we have put this up in bottles ready for immediate use. Would you not feel better to have something of the kind in the house to take before a physician can reach you?

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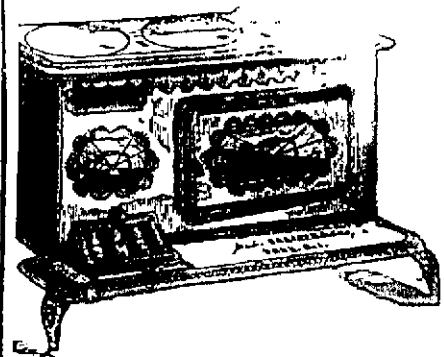
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Mowara ... Sept. 20	Warrimoo ... Sept. 20
Alameda ... Sept. 21	Alameda ... Sept. 21
Australia ... Sept. 22	China ... Sept. 22
Alameda ... Sept. 23	Alameda ... Sept. 23
Alameda ... Sept. 24	Alameda ... Sept. 24
Alameda ... Sept. 25	Alameda ... Sept. 25
Alameda ... Sept. 26	Alameda ... Sept. 26
Alameda ... Sept. 27	Alameda ... Sept. 27
Alameda ... Sept. 28	Alameda ... Sept. 28
Alameda ... Sept. 29	Alameda ... Sept. 29
Alameda ... Sept. 30	Alameda ... Sept. 30
Alameda ... Oct. 1	Alameda ... Oct. 1
Alameda ... Oct. 2	Alameda ... Oct. 2
Alameda ... Oct. 3	Alameda ... Oct. 3
Alameda ... Oct. 4	Alameda ... Oct. 4
Alameda ... Oct. 5	Alameda ... Oct. 5
Alameda ... Oct. 6	Alameda ... Oct. 6
Alameda ... Oct. 7	Alameda ... Oct. 7
Alameda ... Oct. 8	Alameda ... Oct. 8
Alameda ... Oct. 9	Alameda ... Oct. 9
Alameda ... Oct. 10	Alameda ... Oct. 10
Alameda ... Oct. 11	Alameda ... Oct. 11
Alameda ... Oct. 12	Alameda ... Oct. 12
Alameda ... Oct. 13	Alameda ... Oct. 13
Alameda ... Oct. 14	Alameda ... Oct. 14
Alameda ... Oct. 15	Alameda ... Oct. 15
Alameda ... Oct. 16	Alameda ... Oct. 16
Alameda ... Oct. 17	Alameda ... Oct. 17
Alameda ... Oct. 18	Alameda ... Oct. 18
Alameda ... Oct. 19	Alameda ... Oct. 19
Alameda ... Oct. 20	Alameda ... Oct. 20
Alameda ... Oct. 21	Alameda ... Oct. 21
Alameda ... Oct. 22	Alameda ... Oct. 22
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Alameda ... Oct. 28	Alameda ... Oct. 28
Alameda ... Oct. 29	Alameda ... Oct. 29
Alameda ... Oct. 30	Alameda ... Oct. 30
Alameda ... Nov. 1	Alameda ... Nov. 1
Alameda ... Nov. 2	Alameda ... Nov. 2
Alameda ... Nov. 3	Alameda ... Nov. 3
Alameda ... Nov. 4	Alameda ... Nov. 4
Alameda ... Nov. 5	Alameda ... Nov. 5
Alameda ... Nov. 6	Alameda ... Nov. 6
Alameda ... Nov. 7	Alameda ... Nov. 7
Alameda ... Nov. 8	Alameda ... Nov. 8
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Alameda ... Dec. 26	Alameda ... Dec. 26
Alameda ... Dec. 27	Alameda ... Dec. 27
Alameda ... Dec. 28	Alameda ... Dec. 28
Alameda ... Dec. 29	Alameda ... Dec. 29
Alameda ... Dec. 30	Alameda ... Dec. 30
Alameda ... Jan. 1	Alameda ... Jan. 1

Meteorological Record.

BY THE GOVERNMENT SURVEY. PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

DATE	WIND	WAVE	TEMP.	REL. HUM.	BAROM.	WIND	WAVE	TEMP.	REL. HUM.	BAROM.
Sept. 10	130-140	10-12	73	84	30.04	130-140	10-12	73	84	30.04
Sept. 11	130-140	10-12	73	84	30.04	130-140	10-12	73	84	30.04
Sept. 12	130-140	10-12	73	84	30.04	130-140	10-12	73	84	30.04
Sept. 13	130-140	10-12	73	84	30.04	130-140	10-12	73	84	30.04
Sept. 14	130-140	10-12	73	84	30.04	130-140	10-12	73	84	30.04
Sept. 15	130-140	10-12	73	84	30.04	130-140	10-12	73	84	30.04
Sept. 16	130-140	10-12	73	84	30.04	130-140	10-12	73	84	30.04
Sept. 17	130-140	10-12	73	84	30.04	130-140	10-12	73	84	30.04
Sept. 18	130-140	10-12	73	84	30.04	130-140	10-12	73	84	30.04
Sept. 19	130-140	10-12	73	84	30.04	130-140	10-12	73	84	30.04
Sept. 20	130-140	10-12	73	84	30.04	130-140	10-12	73	84	30.04
Sept. 21	130-140	10-12	73	84	30.04	130-140	10-12	73	84	30.04
Sept. 22	130-140	10-12	73	84	30.04	130-140	10-12	73	84	30.04
Sept. 23	130-140	10-12	73	84	30.04	130-140	10-12	73	84	30.04
Sept. 24	130-140	10-12	73	84	30.04	130-140	10-12	73	84	30.04
Sept. 25	130-140	10-12	73	84	30.04	130-140	10-12	73	84	30.04
Sept. 26	130-140	10-12	73	84	30.04	130-140	10-12	73	84	30.04
Sept. 27	130-140	10-12	73	84	30.04	130-140	10-12	73	84	30.04
Sept. 28	130-140	10-12	73	84	30.04	130-140	10-12	73	84	30.04
Sept. 29	130-140	10-12	73	84	30.04	130-140	10-12	73	84	30.04
Sept. 30	130-140	10-12	73	84	30.04	130-140	10-12	73	84	30.04
Oct. 1	130-140	10-12	73	84	30.04	130-140	10-12	73	84	30.04
Oct. 2	130-140	10-12	73	84	30.04	130-140	10-12	73	84	30.04
Oct. 3	130-140	10-12	73	84	30.04	130-140	10-12	73	84	30.04
Oct. 4	130-140	10-12	73	84	30.04	130-140	10-12	73	84	30.04
Oct. 5	130-140	10-12	73	84	30.04	130-140	10-12	73	84	30.04
Oct. 6	130-140	10-12	73	84	30.04	130-140	10-12	73	84	30.04
Oct. 7	130-140	10-12	73	84	30.04	130-140	10-12	73	84	30.04
Oct. 8	130-140	10-12	73	84	30.04	130-140	10-12	73	84	30.04
Oct. 9	130-140	10-12	73	84	30.04	130-140	10-12	73	84	30.04
Oct. 10	130-140	10-12	73	84	30.04	130-140	10-12	73	84	30.04
Oct. 11	130-140	10-12	73	84	30.04	130-140	10-12	73	84	30.04
Oct. 12	130-140	10-12	73	84	30.04	130-140	10-12	73	84	30.04
Oct. 13	130-140	10-12	73	84	30.04	130-140	10-12	73	84	30.04
Oct. 14	130-140	10-12	73	84	30.04	130-140	10-12	73	84	30.04
Oct. 15	130-140	10-12	73	84	30.04	130-140	10-12	73	84	30.04
Oct. 16	130-140	10-12	73	84	30.04	130-140	10-12	73	84	30.04
Oct. 17	130-140	10-12	73	84	30.04	130-140	10-12	73	84	30.04
Oct. 18	130-140	10-12	73	84	30.04	130-140	10-12	73	84	30.04
Oct. 19	130-140	10-12	73	84	30.04	130-140	10-12	73	84	30.04
Oct. 20	130-140	10-12	73	84	30.04	130-140	10-12	73	84	30.04
Oct. 21	130-140	10-12	73	84	30.04	130-140	10-12	73	84	30.04
Oct. 22	130-140	10-12	73	84	30.04	130-140	10-12	73	84	30.04
Oct. 23	130-140	10-12	73	84	30.04	130-140	10-12	73	84	30.04
Oct. 24	130-140	10-12	73	84	30.04	130-140	10-12	73	84	30.04
Oct. 25	130-140	10-12	73	84	30.04	130-140	10-12	73	84	30.04
Oct. 26	130-140	10-12	73	84	30.04	130-140	10-12	73	84	30.04
Oct. 27	130-140	10-12	73	84	30.04	130-140	10-12	73	84	30.04
Oct. 28	130-140	10-12	73	84	30.04	130-140	10-12	73	84	30.04
Oct. 29	130-140	10-12	73	84	30.04	130-140	10-12	73	84	30.04
Oct. 30	130-140	10-12	73	84	30.04	130-140	10-12	73	84	30.04
Oct. 31	130-140	10-12	73	84	30.04	130-140	10-12	73	84	30.04

Tides, Sun and Moon.

	South	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide	Low Tide
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